

THE MADISONIAN

A NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE HOME CIRCLE

VOLUME I.

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1913.

NUMBER 16.

A RACE MEETING

SUBSTITUTION FOR CUSTOMARY PINK TEA, SOCIAL INNOVATION OF LEXINGTON SOCIAL LEADERS.

Real Race Horses and Real Jockies, Notable in Social and Turf World, to Attend.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Louisville, Ky.—The first race meeting in Kentucky this year will be held by a woman for the entertainment of her friends. It will be given by Mrs. Clara Le Bus, at Hinata farm, near Lexington. The date is April 24 and the meeting has been sanctioned by the Kentucky Racing Commission and the Eastern Jockey club. The races will be contested by real race horses, ridden by professional jockies. Hand-some pieces of plate will be the rewards.



MRS. CLARA LE BUS.

Gov. McCreary will be one of the stewards. Gen. John B. Castleman, of Louisville, will be associated with him. Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, has been asked to act as judge with Johnson N. Camden and Tom McDowell. John E. Madden, classed as one of the most astute turfmen in the world, will hold the watch, and Mars Cassidy will send them away. This is the first real race meeting ever held for purely social purposes.

EDITOR S. J. ROBERTS' WILL.

Lexington, Ky.—A few days after the death of Editor Samuel Judson Roberts, of the Lexington Leader, a will bequeathing all of his property of every character to his wife, Mrs. Ann Trout Roberts, was admitted to probate, but among Mr. Roberts' papers Mrs. Roberts found a later will. The probate of the first will was set aside and the other was admitted to probate before County Judge Scott. The second will bequeaths \$3,000 each to Mr. Roberts' mother, Mrs. Caroline Matilda Roberts, and his stepfather, Rev. Caleb Kelly Roberts, both of Canton, O., and \$2,000 each to his sister, Mrs. Emily Working, of Canton, O., his half-sister, Mrs. Josie May Yingling, of Baltimore, and Grant L. Roberts, of Baltimore, and Grant L. Roberts, of Baltimore, and Grant L. Roberts, of Baltimore.

EX-MAYOR OF PARIS DIES.

Paris, Ky.—Charles D. Webb, 55 years old, died at his home in this city following a prolonged illness of Bright's disease. Mr. Webb formerly was mayor of this city, and prominent in politics. He was a member of one of the most prominent families of this section, a son of the late William Webb, for years a leading merchant of this city. Besides his wife who was, before marriage, Miss Georgia Fithian, he is survived by his mother, Mrs. Mary C. Webb, and two brothers, W. H. Webb, clerk of the Bourbon circuit court, and Frank P. Webb, both of this city.

OFFICE BUILDING FOR HOPKINSVILLE.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Articles of incorporation were filed by a local company which will erect a three-story office building in Ninth street, adjoining the Elks' club. Ground was broken to lay the foundations. The incorporators are L. M. Cayce, L. H. Davis, C. O. Wright and Dr. J. E. Stone. The capital is \$200,000.

TO TEACH OFFICERS OF GUARD.

Newport, Ky.—A school of instruction for the officers of the Kentucky National Guard will be held at Fort Thomas, Ky., July 7 to 12. This school will precede the camp of instruction for the National Guard either at Middlesboro or Earlington about one week. About 110 officers will attend.

PRINTERS TO INSPECT PLANTS.

Louisville, Ky.—Printers who attend the second Kentucky Cost Congress, to be held in Louisville April 22 and 23, will be given an opportunity to see some of the largest and most modern plants in the South in operation. The big establishment of the Courier-Journal Co., the largest in the entire South, will be among those which will be seen. The Courier-Journal recently moved into its new home at Third and Green streets. Comparatively few of the printers in the Kentucky metropolis have ever had a thorough inspection of the modern plant and all will welcome the opportunity to see it in action. The Tinsley-Meyer Engraving Co. is to be gone over, while that of the Louisville Paper Co., at Thirteenth and Maple streets, will also be visited. The Louisville Paper Co. will entertain members of the Cost Congress in the afternoon of April 22.

PI KAPPA ALPHA MEETS.

Lexington, Ky.—The fourth biennial convention of the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity was opened here with about 150 members present. The session opened with a prayer by the Rev. Homer Carpenter, of Shelbyville, Ky., a former student of Transylvania university.

After temporary organization of the convention, with Gordon Hughes, of Union, S. C., the head of the fraternity, presiding, Dean R. K. Massie, of Christ Church Cathedral, an alumnus of the University of Virginia, made an address of welcome on behalf of the alumni, which was followed by a well-coming address from the local chapters by Jesse T. Hazelrigg, of Transylvania university.

J. Pike Powell, of Knoxville, representing the visitors, answered the addresses of welcome by Dean Massie and Mr. Hazelrigg.

BUILDING BOOM AT SOMERSET.

Somerset, Ky.—The stonework has been completed on the new government building and the roof is being put on. The work on the interior is being pushed up all possible points, and when the new structure is completed it will be one of the prettiest in the city. The appropriation for the Somerset building was \$65,000, and the lot cost about \$10,000. Diagonally across the street from the new government building, which is about 300 feet from the courthouse and public square, is being erected two handsome business brick buildings, which will be used for mercantile business on the lower floors and offices above.

INDICTMENTS DECLARED INVALID

Lexington, Ky.—All of the work of the special grand jury for Fayette county which in February returned approximately 200 indictments, charging gambling and suffering gaming against local saloonists who had slot machines and 16 dice games in their places, was declared by Circuit Judge Kerr to have been invalid and the indictments were re-referred to the regular grand jury now sitting. Judge Kerr held that the presence of Chester D. Adams in the grand jury room made the indictments invalid. Adams is an employee in the office of County Attorney Falconer.

CHARLES C. DEGMAN DIES.

Maysville, Ky.—Chas. C. Degman, 69, past department commander of Kentucky G. A. R., died at his home in Springdale, this county, after several months' illness from stomach trouble. He was one of Mason county's most prominent citizens and substantial farmers, and well known throughout the state. During the Civil War Mr. Degman served in the 70th Ohio volunteer infantry and Tenth Kentucky cavalry. Two years ago he was elected department commander of Kentucky, serving out his full term. He is survived by his wife, who is a daughter of the late Rev. Sanford Doyle, one daughter and four sons.

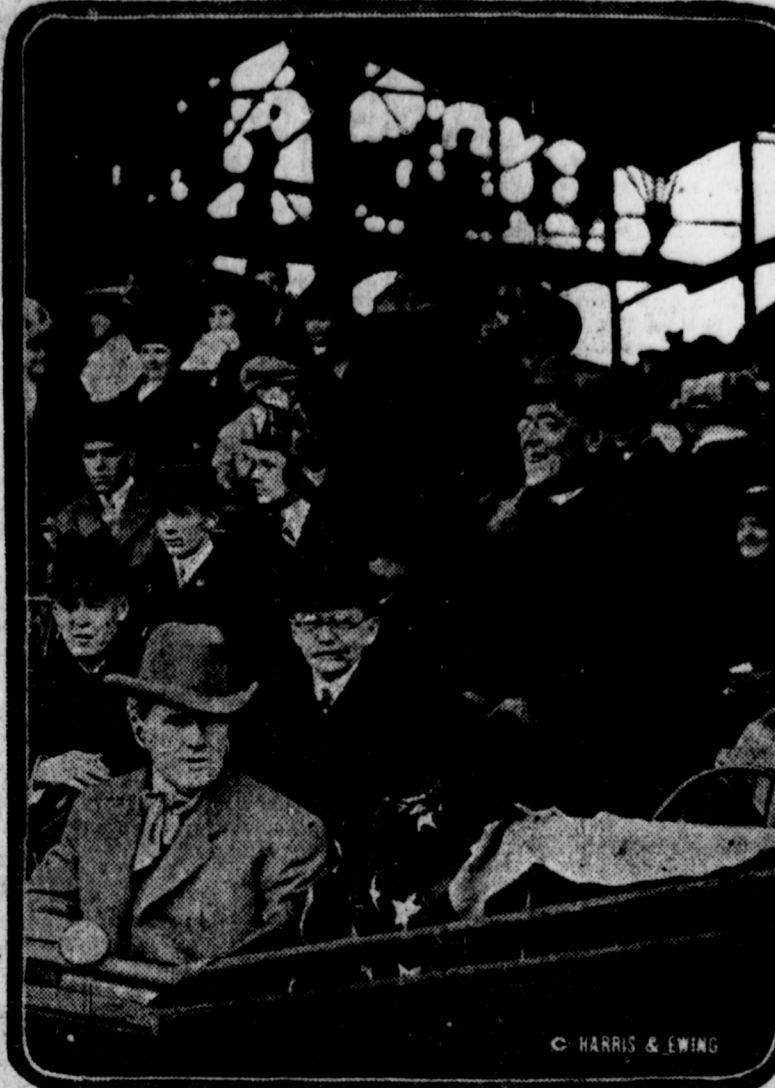
COAL OPERATORS IN HARLAN.

Barbourville, Ky.—Local coal men are organizing a company to operate in Harlan county. About \$20,000 will be expended in installing a plant about two miles from the town of Harlan. Louisville men are interested in the proposed company, which will probably take material shape this week. Another local company has purchased a valuable tract near Hazard, Perry county, and will install a mining plant, with electrical equipment, this summer. This venture will call for the expenditure of about \$25,000.

SORE THROAT EPIDEMIC.

Carrollton, Ky.—There seems to be no abatement of the epidemic of throat trouble here. Probably 100 children are out of school, and in all there have been 300 cases. Most of the cases are not severe, but quite a number of people have been very ill.

PRESIDENT WILSON AS A BASEBALL FAN



C. HARRIS & EWING

President Wilson throwing out the ball to start the game between the Washington and New York teams of the American league. The picture also shows Vice-President Marshall and some of the members of the president's cabinet.

VOTE FREE RAW WOOL

ONE OF CARDINAL POINTS OF TARIFF BILL ADOPTED.

Representatives From Sheep Raising State Wage a Desperate Battle of Opposition.

Washington, April 18.—Free raw wool was voted Wednesday by the Democratic caucus. This places the tariff bill dictated by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan out of danger of material change by the house Democrats. Underwood organized the fight against a duty on wool and won, 190 to 42.

Free wool means a loss of about \$18,000,000 a year in revenue. The 25 per cent. cut in sugar duties will result in a loss of \$13,000,000. The corporation tax is to be repealed and the government will lose about \$20,000,000 a year. From these three changes in the existing law the total reductions in revenues will be about \$60,000,000. Underwood has estimated the total reductions in revenue under the new bill will be about \$68,000,000. Only \$3,000,000 therefore is to result from other cuts in the tariff schedules.

Representatives from the wool growing states waged a desperate fight for more than three hours to have a duty of fifteen per cent. ad valorem substituted for free wool.

Agreement was reached when the contest started that a vote should be taken at six o'clock and that five minutes should be allowed each speaker. The debate was acrimonious and but for the cooler heads among the older members might have resulted in a bolt from the caucus by some of the more anti-free wool men.

WEATHER MAN IS DISCHARGED

Irregularity Charge Lodged Against Prof. Willis L. Moore—Desires a Most Rigid Examination.

Washington April 17.—Willis L. Moore, who resigned recently as the head of the weather bureau, was removed from that office Wednesday charged with "serious irregularities."

In reply to President Wilson's request for his immediate removal Professor Moore issued a statement. He said in part:

"I will say that it is the same old influence that attempted to displace and remove Dr. Harvey W. Wiley without letting him see the charges or confronting his accusers that are now driving me from public office."

"Literally third degree methods were applied to my friends in the weather bureau under such penalties that they did not even dare to speak to me and then a report was made to the president that had for its object the driving of me in disgrace from a service where I had an honorable career for over a third of a century. I shall gladly welcome any investigation to which the press is admitted."

WILSON NAMES MANY

IOWA MAN TO FILL VACANCY ON BOARD OF APPRAISERS OF NEW YORK.

SENDS LIST TO THE SENATE

W. J. Harris, Director of Census; R. W. Woolley, Auditor Interior Department; H. C. Breckenridge, Asst. Secy. of War.

Washington, April 19.—President Wilson consulted Senators James and Bradley and Henry Clay Breckenridge of Lexington, Ky., was selected for assistant secretary of war. The nomination was sent to the senate Thursday.

Jerry B. Sullivan, a Democratic leader in Iowa, was nominated for appointment to the board of United States general appraisers at New York.

William W. Roper of Philadelphia, former Princeton football coach and a Democrat, was named by the president for appraiser of customs at Philadelphia. President Wilson consulted Senators Penrose and Oliver about this appointment.

William J. Harris, of Georgia, was nominated for director of the census. Among President Wilson's other nominations sent to the senate were: Auditor for the interior department, Robert W. Woolley of Virginia.

Assistant attorney general of the United States before the court of claims, Samuel Houston, Thompson, Jr., of Denver, Colo.

Collector of internal revenue, Herbert H. Hansen, Second district Wisconsin.

Judges of the district court of Alaska, division No. 1, Robert W. Jennings of Alaska.

United States district attorney for the district of Oregon, Clarence L. Reames.

United States marshal, eastern district of Texas, Benjamin F. Sherrell. Register of the land office at Kallispell, Mont., Frank O. Williams.

Register at Santa Fe, N. M., Francisco Delgado.

Recorder of the general land office, Lucius Q. C. Lamar.

Receiver of public moneys at Cheyenne, Wyo., Luke Voorhees.

NINE DIE IN HOTEL BLAZE

Many Guests Are Caught in Bed When Flames Destroy Malone, N. Y. Hostelry.

Malone, N. Y., April 18.—Nine persons were killed and fifteen more were injured as the result of fire which almost destroyed the Hotel De Wilson. The fire started from an explosion and spread with incredible swiftness. At the time between forty and fifty guests were in the hotel. The exact number is not known because the hotel register was destroyed.

U. S. WATCHES JAPAN

ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATION IN TOKYO CAUSES CONCERN AT CAPITAL.

MEETING GOES TO EXTREMES

Situation is Becoming Increasingly Serious in Japan—Ex-Premier Declares War is Now Impending Between the Two Countries.

Washington, April 21.—So greatly concerned were official circles Friday over the expressions of anti-American feeling in Tokyo and the other large cities of Japan that none except those immediately concerned, like the California delegation, would comment openly.

The situation has been complicated by the discovery that many states, including the District of Columbia, have a statute almost identical with the law proposed by the California legislature.

The muddle has been intensified by the fact that Italy has followed the lead of Japan. An intimation has been received that France, Germany and other European nations are also likely to make protests.

Tokyo, Japan, April 21.—The situation brought about by the California alien land holding bill is becoming increasingly serious. A mass meeting Friday composed for the most part of irresponsible persons, demanded extreme measures in retaliation by Japan. The singing of war songs aroused the feelings of many of the lower classes who were present.

On the other hand, government circles are showing a friendly spirit. Hamilton Wright Mable of New York, Doctor Peabody and John R. Mott, secretary of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian association, were the guests at a luncheon given by Baron Nobuaki Makino, the foreign minister.

Shortly after luncheon Messrs. Mable, Peabody and Mott and a number of representative Japanese Christians and Americans met at the residence of Count Shigenobu, former premier and minister of foreign affairs. Count Okuma delivered a speech in which he said that diplomacy, the courts, and commercial men were helpless, and that only the influence of Christianity remained. Otherwise, he declared war was impending.

MRS. STORY HEADS D. A. R.

Final Result Came After Three Days of Constant Balloting—Congress Adjourned Saturday.

Washington, April 21.—Mrs. William Cummings Story of New York city was elected president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution Friday by a majority of 101 votes over her nearest opponent, Mrs. John Miller Horton of Buffalo, N. Y. The vote was: Mrs. Story, 600; Mrs. Horton, 490. Seven vice-presidents general were also elected, including Mrs. Thomas Kite of Ohio, Mrs. Rhett Goode of Alabama, Mrs. Allan P. Berley of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Ben Gray of Missouri, Miss Harriet Lake of Iowa, Mrs. John Swift of California and Mrs. John Dinwiddie of Indiana.

The election came after three days of constant balloting, during which time Mrs. Story gained steadily on each ballot.

A sensation was caused in the congress when it was learned that Mrs. Albert Burleson, wife of the postmaster general, who attempted to vote without registering properly through a misapprehension, was not permitted to cast her ballot. Mrs. Burleson was finally successfully contested and lost her vote.

The congress adjourned Saturday.

CLARK-BRYAN FEUD IS OVER

Event Brought About at Banquet Given by Newspaper Editor in Washington City.

Washington, April 21.—The sensation of the day in Washington was the banquet given Friday night by Ira E. Bennett, editor of the Washington Post, to celebrate the political, if not personal reconciliation of Champ Clark and William Jennings Bryan.

The guests of the occasion in the order of precedence were: The vice-president, Speaker Clark, Secretary Bryan, Secretary of the Interior Lane, Senators Kern and O'Gorman, Representative Tumulty, Assistant Secretary of State Osborn, Third Assistant Secretary of State Malone, Theodore Bell of California, Thomas F. Logan, L. L. James of Alaska.

Shortweight Coal Men Hit.

South Grange, N. J., April 21.—Kraus Mor, a wealthy coal dealer who was convicted of selling a shortweight ton of coal, was sentenced in quarter sessions court to pay a fine of \$1,000 and serve six months in jail Friday.

POPE STILL IMPROVES

DOCTORS, HOWEVER, CONSIDER HIS CONDITION PRECARIOUS.

Confidence of Vatican for Ultimate Recovery of Pontiff Not Restored by Remarkable Rally.

Rome, April 19.—Pope Pius had passed three days without fever, his general condition is progressing favorably, and if these conditions continue two days more he will be considered convalescent.

While this news cheered Rome, it has not tended to restore the confidence of the Vatican as to the ultimate recovery of the pontiff.

The physicians still consider the pope to be in a precarious condition. It is pointed out that even should the bronchial symptoms abate still further, or entirely disappear, fresh complications of a cardiac or uraemic nature are feared, owing to the greatly weakened condition of the holy father. The present rally which the pontiff has made is not a true indication of his remaining strength, for he has been fortified constantly with injections of camphor oil and numerous drugs to keep up his strength.

A huge throng of Romans congregated in St. Peter's square Friday to watch for the ascension of the star over the cupola above the papal apartments, which was predicted by Madame Tjebes, a French clairvoyant, would occur and signify the recovery of the pope. The star did not appear, and the ever-superstitious Italians drew the augury from that that the pope's illness will have a fatal ending.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

Berlin, April 19.—The king and queen of Italy have decided to attend the wedding of Princess Victoria Louise, daughter of the German emperor and empress, to Princess Ernest August of Cumberland. The wedding is to take place in Berlin on May 24.

New York, April 19.—Rowland Buckstone, one of the best-known actors in comedy parts in America and for the last 25 years a member of the Edward H. Southern company, was taken from the Players' club to the Bellevue hospital psychopathic ward. Worry occasioned by the recent death of his wife is assigned as the cause of his collapse.

Hastings, England, April 17.—Militant suffragettes destroyed the handsome seaside mansion at St. Leonard, on Sea Tuesday belonging to Arthur Philip Du Cros, Unionist member of parliament for Hastings. The women not only set fire to the house, but placed explosives in many of the rooms. The residence had recently been vacated.

Columbus, O., April 17.—Providing for appointment by the governor of a commission to regulate boxing, a bill introduced by Representative Capelle of Cincinnati was passed by the lower house of the legislature Tuesday.

Noisy Le Grand, France, April 19.—One of the most terrible accidents to a spherical balloon in many years occurred here Thursday. The military balloon Zodiac collapsed at a height of about 650 feet and fell to the ground with its five occupants, all of whom were killed.

W. H. PAGE IS ACCEPTABLE

Great Britain Responds to American Inquiry—James M. Lynch Stated for Public Printer.

Washington, April 17.—Great Britain has formally responded to the American inquiry as to the acceptability of Walter H. Page as American ambassador to the court of St. James. Mr. Page is persona grata to the British government and his nomination will be sent to the senate by President Wilson.

James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical union, with headquarters at Indianapolis, is slated for public printer.

JOHN E. WAYMAN KILLS SELF

Tragic Act Due to Overwrought Nervous Condition, Says Physician—Expressed Regret Over Deed.

Chicago, April 19.—John E. W. Wayman, former state's attorney, shot himself at his home Thursday within hearing of his wife and three children, who were on the floor below. He died some three hours afterward.

A moment after the shooting Mrs. Wayman, kneeling over his prostrated body, asked him why he did it.

"I am very sorry I did it," gasped the wounded man; "I hope I will live."

Dr. W. O. Krohn, the family physician, said Mr. Wayman's act was due to his overwrought nervous condition.

REFORM IN FINANCE

PRESIDENT BELIEVES BANKING AND CURRENCY LEGISLATION IS VERY MUCH NEEDED.

AS IMPORTANT AS TARIFF

Executive is Anxious That Special Session of Congress Take Up the Subject—Prompt Action Would Open Way for Other Matters.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—It seems finally to be definitely determined that President Wilson, believing banking and currency legislation to be of as much importance as the tariff bill is getting anxious that such legislation shall be enacted at the special session in addition to that affecting the customs.

If the tariff bill shall make slow progress after it has reached the senate and should not go to the White House for signature or veto before the first of August, it is perhaps likely that Mr. Wilson would be willing that the special session should come to an end and that there should be a recess of congress for at least six months. There is a growing feeling here that if the tariff bills go through quickly the president may ask that the currency legislation be taken up, but if it shall prove a long-drawn out tariff session the president may call another extra session to begin about October 1, for the special purpose of trying to reform the banking and currency laws of the country in accordance with the views which his party holds as being best from the financial point of view.

Admittedly, there has been any amount of nothing more or less than guess work about the probability of currency reform being taken up at the extra session. The president has intimated very clearly that he intends to send a special currency message to congress, and from the tone of his intimation it is taken to mean that he intends to send it in before the regular session begins in December. A good many of the Democrats in congress do not want the currency touched until next winter, and the whole matter therefore depends largely upon whether the congressional leaders or the president have the final say in the matter.

Pave Way for Other Work.

There are some of the Democrats in congress, on the other hand, who urge that if tariff and banking and currency can be passed and put into law before December next the long session of next year can be given over largely to work of so-called social legislation and to the solving of the problems of greater economy and efficiency in the administration of the federal affairs. At this extra session there are three appropriation bills under consideration. These bills failed of passage at the last regular session and no congress has something to do at the present moment in addition to the tariff. The work of economy and efficiency is bound up in the finances of the country, but it seems likely today that the work of forming a budget system and of reorganizing the departments on an economic basis will not begin until next winter.

Now, it is said that President Wilson intends, among other things, after his economy and efficiency program has been made known, to ask congress to revise the civil service laws so as to obtain greater efficiency in the civil service and, as the Democrats say, further to safeguard it. The members of Mr. Wilson's party say that he is as firm a believer in civil service reform as Grover Cleveland was and that in the time that has elapsed since the last Democratic administration to the present one there have been sufficient developments in the civil service to enable Mr. Wilson to judge rightly of where further improvement can be made.

The Republicans in congress do not take this civil service reform program of the Democrats very seriously. They say that the service is on a good basis today, and while the Democrats may do a little something the real credit for the work must belong to the Republican party. The Democrats on their part say that the Republicans did only as much for civil service as they were forced to do, and that under the Wilson administration greater improvement will be made.

Supreme Court Overworked.

The Supreme court of the United States is overworked. Perhaps it should be put this way: "A good many members of congress think that the Supreme court is overworked." There is said to be no complaint on the part of the justices that they are overburdened with labor, but the average of age in the membership of the court is high and the judges have an immense amount to do, though they bear it uncomplainingly, and perhaps one of the reasons is that they are opposed to having any change in the present system made, a change which has been urged frequently and which may become a chief matter of discussion, if not of action before the present congress ends its days.

A proposal came from Senator Gore of Oklahoma some little time ago that it might be wise to increase the membership of the court to 11 judges. His plan, it seems, is finding some favor, and President Wilson, who was consulted about it, has given attention to the plan in its behalf, but not yet has committed himself to the advisability of adopting the plan.

Before this time proposals have been made to increase the membership of the court. The instant such a

suggestion comes, provided it is made by some national legislator of prominence, the opponents of the plan to increase the size of the court come to the defense of the present arrangement and say that two more members are not needed. It has been charged again and again that the Supreme court is too conservative, and some men have gone so far as to say that it interprets the law today in the spirit of 1830. One of the answers to this made in behalf of the judges is that the court in the last two years has affirmed a good deal of progressive legislation and has rendered many decisions in keeping with the spirit of the age.

All Kinds of Arguments.

Every time that there is a suggestion to increase the number of Supreme court judges it also is said that the legislators who propose it are desirous of finding high and comfortable seats for some noted lawyers of their acquaintance. It can be readily seen from this that all kinds of arguments, pro and con, are used whenever a thought comes to anyone of influence that eleven judges can do the work better than nine can do it.

It has been suggested also that some plan might be evolved to relieve the Supreme court of a good many of the duties which it now has to perform.

It looks today as if any scheme for increasing the court will find a good many obstacles in congress. The constitutional lawyers in house and senate, irrespective of party, say that the Supreme court is one which should not be affected by legislation unless it is absolutely imperative that such should be the case. There always has been a dread among Americans, and one knows this because it finds its expression in congress constantly, lest the Supreme court should be made a political institution. Whenever it has been suggested that a change in the number of judges was advisable, the most influential lawyers in congress have at once endeavored to prove that back of the suggestion was the motive of making the court preponderantly more Democratic, more Republican, more conservative, or more progressive. The evident wish has been to keep it free from all kinds of opinions simply because they are opinions, and in saying this of course political, factional or economic opinions are meant.

Not Favored by Justices.

It is said that the Supreme court itself does not view the plan to enlarge it with anything like favor. As the court is constituted today and as has been proved by the upholding and dissenting opinions in certain cases, there is a wide difference of temperament and belief in the court, but they are not so marked apparently that the judicial mind of the justices cannot overcome their ingrained feeling. It is urged by the court's friends that with the difference of temperament that exists today an increase in the membership of the court would simply complicate the situation without resulting in any good.

Tackles Big Job.

Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston is making definite plans for the establishment of the bureau of markets which congress authorized at its last session. It is the hope of the secretary that as a result of his planning the producer and the consumer can be brought in closer touch. It will be a week or two before the details of the system which Mr. Houston has in mind are worked out, but all the department officials are pretty well informed as to the means to be used in starting a campaign which they hope eventually will reduce the high cost of living.

The committee made up of bureau chiefs in the department, recently appointed by the secretary of agriculture, to consider the formulation of a survey of all the conditions that surround the business of the farm and the people who live in the country, has completed its work and its report has been approved by Secretary Houston.

The agricultural appropriation bill, passed at the recent session of congress, sets aside \$50,000 "to enable the secretary of agriculture to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with the marketing and distributing of farm products, and for the employment of persons and means necessary in the city of Washington and elsewhere to carry out this authorization." Ten thousand dollars of this appropriation was made immediately available, and so Secretary Houston does not have to wait until the new fiscal year to take the preliminary steps in working out his ideas, and those of his advisors.

The new bureau contemplates making an intensive rather than an extensive investigation of market conditions. It will begin its work in a modest way, in keeping with the appropriation that was authorized for its establishment, and will be known as the office of market investigations, unless the secretary thinks of a more appropriate name. In due time Secretary Houston hopes that the office will grow to bureauhood and will prove its worth. During its infancy this new branch of the department of agriculture is concentrating its efforts on a few specific things which will center its activities in making an exhaustive study of these three problems:

First: The preparation of an inventory of all agricultural organizations with special reference to those engaged in marketing farm products.

Second: In what way and by what means the department of agriculture can best assist the several communities in perfecting organizations for marketing farm products.

Third: Careful and critical investigation of state and national laws affecting such organizations.

BRECKENRIDGE LANDS PLUM

APPOINTMENT AS SECRETARY OF WAR SENT TO SENATE FOR CONFIRMATION.

SENATOR JAMES SEES WILSON

Question Raised as to Effect the Selection Will Have on Candidacy of Cousin.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Frankfort.—Kentucky got her first taste of pie cooked by the new administration when President Wilson sent to the senate the nomination of Henry Clay Breckinridge, of Lexington, to be assistant secretary of war. He will succeed Robert Shaw Oliver, who has held over from the Taft administration. The position pays a salary of \$5,000 a year.

The appointment of Breckinridge may have some bearing on the candidacy of his cousin, Desha Breckinridge, of Lexington, for the collectorship of internal revenue of the Lexington district. Following his visit to the white house Senator James said that aside from the H. C. Breckinridge appointment the Kentucky patronage situation was not touched on during the conference.

Newman Condemns Fertilizer.

Any farmer who depends on commercial fertilizers will land in the poorhouse, according to J. W. Newman, Kentucky commissioner of Agriculture, who is attending the Conference for Education in Richmond, Va. He aired his views on this subject at the Business Men's conference following a rather spirited tilt between representatives of the fertilizer interests and the agriculturists, during which Charles E. Ellis, representative of a Savannah concern, questioned in no uncertain tones a statement from Commissioner Watson, of South Carolina, to the effect that commercial fertilizers in that state were useless.

"I am here in the interest of the fertilizer manufacturers," declared Ellis, "and I can not remain quiet when our interests are maligned." He was interrupted by Watson, who explained that he had not meant to imply that the fertilizers used had been worthless at they had been applied uselessly. "I accept the apology," said Ellis, cooling off. It was at this juncture that the Kentucky official came forward with his assault on fertilizer.

To Fight Hog Cholera.

To reduce an annual loss of \$50,000 caused by cholera prominent hog raisers, at a meeting of the Jefferson county crop improvement committee, decided that the disease could be eradicated by active and systematic work. Farmers from various sections whose herds were given the serum last year asserted that the treatment in the hands of competent veterinarians had proved effective. It also was brought out that most of the breeders this year are immunizing young pigs, the treatment of which is said to be less expensive. It was pointed out that the state of Kentucky has just completed a new serum plant at Lexington from which the remedy is furnished for use throughout the state.

Kentuckian Made Bank Examiner.

The treasury department announces that Joseph L. Kennedy, of Burnside, Ky., a nephew of the president, has been appointed as national bank examiner. The official announcement reads as follows: "Mr. Kennedy is 36 years of age. For a time he was employed in the Bank of Jonesboro, Ark., and for the past 18 years has acted as bookkeeper and cashier for various corporations. At the time of his appointment he was the cashier and manager of the Burnside, Ky., branch of the Ayer & Lord Trust Company."

Mr. Kennedy has been learning his new work under Examiner Percy Johnston, at Louisville.

Offer for Defunct Bank Rejected.

The Illinois Realization Co., of Chicago, will not be able to buy the assets of the defunct Commercial Bank and Trust Co., of Louisville, unless there is an increase on its offer of \$325,000. State Banking Commissioner T. J. Smith does not consider the offer satisfactory, and has so informed the stockholders of the bank urging the completion of the deal and the agents of the Realization Co. The stockholders of the Banking Co. and the Realization Co. will come here to have a conference with the commissioner.

Montgomery County Assessment.

The state board of equalization made the final assessment on lands in Montgomery county, increasing lands 6 per cent. The increase of 10 per cent on lands in Martin county was accepted.

Old Arsenal Equipment.

A public sale of a lot of out-of-date equipment stored in the state arsenal will be held here next Monday by Col. J. Tandy Ellis, acting adjutant general. The offering includes 770 Winchester rifles, which saw service during the troubles associated with the Goebel assassination and were used during the night-rider campaigns. With these are 512 gun slings, 365 bayonets and 585 scabbards, 600 cartridge belts, some 17,000 rounds of ammunition, over 1,000 blank cartridges and two wagons.

J. P. MORGAN'S WILL

BLOOD OF THE ATONEMENT GAVE MORGAN CONFIDENCE.

Charity and Servants Given Generous Bequests—Residue of Vast Estate Go to Son and Grandson.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

New York.—"I commit my soul into the hands of my Savior, in full confidence that, having redeemed it, and washed it in His most precious blood, He will present it faultless before the throne of my heavenly Father, and I entreat my children to maintain and defend, at all hazard, and at any cost of personal sacrifice, the blessed doctrine of the complete atonement for sin through the blood of Jesus Christ, once offered, and through that alone."

This is the extraordinary and striking utterance which begins the last will and testament of John Pierpont Morgan, who died at Rome on March 31 last, whose body, heaped over with honors from the crowned heads of Europe, was, a fortnight later, brought back to his own land, and last Monday was borne to its last resting place at Hartford.

Ever since the funeral the publication of the great financier's last will has been awaited with keen expectation, and it is safe to say that of all the interesting testaments of eminent citizens of America, that of Mr. Morgan, to be offered for probate here Monday morning, is by far the most interesting.

Size of Estate Withheld.

As to the amount of the estate, which is one of the first questions the public naturally is asking, there is nothing in the will to give any accurate idea, and the executors declare that no announcement will be made on this point until the appraisal has been made for determining the state inheritance tax.

The amounts of bequests named by specific sums is under \$20,000,000, but the entire residue of the estate is left to J. P. Morgan, Jr., who is designated by his father to become the chief heir, not only to his fortune, but to his many charitable and artistic activities.

Summary of the Bequests Made by Will of Morgan.

To Widow.—In trust (to be bequeathed at her death as she shall direct), \$1,000,000. Trust fund from his father (amount not given). Other funds sufficient to make her annual income \$100,000. His country place, "Cragston," and all its contents. His Madison avenue home and contents (except family portraits and wines).

To J. P. Morgan, Jr.—Outright gift, \$3,000,000. All his wines. His rights and titles in Metropolitan Museum and similar institutions. His private art gallery and its contents. All the residue of his estate without conditions.

To Daughter, Mrs. H. L. Satterlee.—In trust, \$3,000,000 (to be bequeathed by Mrs. Satterlee among her children as she may elect).

To Daughter, Mrs. W. P. Hamilton.—In trust, \$3,000,000 (to be bequeathed by Mrs. Hamilton among her children as she may elect).

To Daughter, Anne T. Morgan.—In trust, \$3,000,000. If said daughter shall be married and have no children, and her husband shall survive her she may leave him not to exceed \$1,000,000.

To Son-in-Law, W. P. Hamilton (outright), \$1,000,000.

To Son-in-Law, H. L. Satterlee (outright), \$1,000,000.

Public Bequests.—To St. George's Episcopal Church, New York (a trust), \$500,000. To Archdeaconry of Orange (a trust), \$100,000. To House of Rest (for consumptives), \$100,000.

To Friends and Servants.

To Dr. J. W. Marcoe, life income, to continue for his widow upon his death, per year, \$25,000; to Miss Belle Da Costa Green, his librarian, \$50,000; to Miss Ada Thurston, library employee, \$10,000; to Capt. W. B. Porter, his sailing master, \$15,000; to C. W. King, his private secretary, \$25,000; to each employee of J. P. Morgan & Co. and of the London House of J. S. Morgan & Co., a year's salary; to Edward Phillips, his valet, \$15,000; to Jenny B. Tracy, sister-in-law, \$100,000; to Clara T. Hopkin, sister-in-law, \$100,000; to Julia N. Brown, sister-in-law, \$100,000; to Lucy E. Lee, of his household, income for life on \$100,000; to Florence M. Rhett of his household, annual income of \$10,000; to Ethel B. Wallace, income for life on \$100,000; to each member of the Corsair club, silver token of value of \$1,000; to Mary G. McIlvaine, a friend, annuity of \$25,000; to J. Beaver Webb, a friend, \$250,000; to Mrs. Alice Mason, a friend, an income for life, per year, \$5,000; to Margaret Henderson, his London housekeeper, annuity of \$2,500; to Henry Pendry, his London house butler, annuity of \$1,250; to Mrs. A. King, his Dover house housekeeper, annuity of \$1,250.

FOUGHT FIRE WITH BARE HANDS.

LaCrosse, Wis.—Using his bare hands to fight the flames, Lieut. Gov. Thomas Morris saved the life of his daughter Cassie, 17 years old. His hands and arms were badly burned. Miss Morris's dressing gown caught fire from a water heater. She rushed downstairs, screaming for aid, into the arms of her father, who was just entering his home from a trip in the state. The lieutenant governor seized her, and using his hands and a rug quenched the flames.

Social Forms and Entertainment



May Day Possibilities.

Very soon the children will be saying, "Tomorrow is May day; can't we have a party?" and if you are a dutiful, obliging mother you will say "yes, indeed, but, begin your preparations this minute." So they will get tissue paper and braid it into neat baskets; if they can get the rope crepe paper so much the better. Then they will scurry off to hunt wild flowers, place them in water over night, all ready for the early May day morning filling, then they'll hang them on the door bells and run away. Tucked inside there may be love notes and even tiny gifts.

Perhaps you will plan for a costume pageant with a May queen, recalling Tennyson's favorite:

You must wake and call me early, call me early, mother dear; Tomorrow'll be the happiest time of all the glad New Year, mother, the maddest, merriest day; For I'm to be Queen o' the May, mother, I'm to be Queen of the May.

Most children know how to dance, so you can have a group of milk maids, Scotch highlanders, English shepherdesses, Roman maids with pipes and garlands, dainty Japanese, and Robin Hood with his merry men. Crepe paper and cambric will make the costumes, and girls of twelve and over can do much towards making their own, as I know from experience that they love to do it. Dressing up and "make believe," come perfectly natural to children, and they thoroughly love plays with action. It is great fun to wind a May pole and not difficult, either, to braid the gay strips around the pole and then undo them. There may be any number of strips to wind. I want to tell you of a book called "Maypole Possibilities," by Mrs. Jennette E. Carpenter Lincoln. It will tell you much that you all want to know and I cannot take space to go into details here.

An "S" Supper.

Some years ago this "S" supper was given to vary the monotony of the ordinary church supper. It was a success and I copy the menu for others who may like to try it. The card at the top said "Supper Schedule." Sumptuous! Superb! Satisfying!

Substantials
Slimly Sliced Sandwiches, Stylishly Shaped
Selected Sea-Fruit, Somewhat Seasoned
Scalloped Sea-Fruit
Savory Salmon Salad
Scrumptious Salad, Small, Sleek, Sardines
Square Saltines
Sundries

Sharply Spiced, Slender Sweet Pickles
Sour, Stinging, Stimulative Sauce
Seraphic Sweet-Cakes
Silver Spiced Sponge Snow
Sweetmeats
Small, Succulent Sacharine Slices
Sweetened, Solidified Strawberry Syllabub
Soft, Smooth, Snowy, Slippery Sherbet Sips
Sisters' Special Steeped Sip
Steaming, Soul-Stirring Stimulant
Sentimental Souvenirs, Suitably Selected
Supper, Six—Seven Sixty
Several Sweet Sisters Sedulously Serving

Ideas for Luncheon Tables.

At an early summer luncheon, or rather a "spring" affair, as the season is so late, have the centerpiece of the most abundant flower available. In the case I am describing apple blossoms were used. A small but very sweetly tuned music box was the centerpiece, literally covered with a mound of apple blossoms. When luncheon was announced there was "music in the air" and the guests found their places by cards decorated with apple blossoms done in water-colors and a bar or two of Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" done in gift

across the top. The favors were candy boxes in the shape of musical instruments and the hostess said she hoped all her guests were "sweetly attuned." The home at which this pretty luncheon was given was in the country, and after the repast all repaired to the orchard and gathered blossoms, which they took home.

At another spring party the table was laid out like a formal garden with stiff little trees taken from "Noah's ark" and purchased at the favor department, as were the gilded garden tools. Wild flowers were used in toy wheelbarrows. As a pastime the hostess used some of the flower guessing contests that have appeared in our department from time to time. She had made the cards on which the questions were written in the shape of flower pots, the outside being painted to represent a potted plant. The prizes were brown baskets of spring flowers. The ice cream was served in flower pots and the salad in turnip cases. As it was made of vegetables, this was most appropriate.

Ship Party.

Did you ever hear of one? Well, neither did I until recently, and I am telling you all about it just as soon as I can. This affair was given for a boy's eighth birthday and he just loved boats better than anything else, so his mother had the tinmith make an oval pan four inches deep, which she filled with water and put in the center of the dining-room table. Around the edge she arranged ferns and vines with moss, and in the water she placed the gold fish from the aquarium. At the toy store she bought ducks, miniature row boats, sail boats, a little steamer, swans, frogs and play fish. There was a five-cent sail boat at each place with the name of child on the side. The cake had a sail boat done in pink icing for decoration, with the boy's name and date of birth and present date underneath. All this had been kept a profound secret and all the kiddies were wild with delight. This mother is noted for her successful children's parties and she says it's because she has just the same things for each child to take home, and she usually serves refreshments first, as ice cream and cake are after all what makes a real party to the average child, and served early, the supper hour is not interfered with. Then, too, she says children are much happier and easier to manage when their stomachs are full.

Moon and Morning Stars.

Here is a Spanish game that I am sure the children will enjoy these warm spring days. One thing is necessary, and that is bright sunshine for this pastime. The girl who represents the moon stands in the shadow of a large tree or building and she cannot go out into the sunshine. All the other players are the morning stars, and belong in the daylight, so they stay out in the sun; occasionally they venture into the shadow calling alluringly:

Oh, the moon and morning stars,
Oh, the moon and morning stars,
Who dares to tread, oh!
Within the shadow?

The watchful moon keeps her eyes open and pounces upon some too venturesome star, catches her and takes her place among the stars and the victim becomes the moon.

MADAME MERRI.

Frills and Furbelows.

In Pierrot frills there is a charming novelty, the frill being of very fine white killed net veiled by a still finer transparency of black net. Unless you see this you will hardly realize how sweet it is and how lightly the black rests mistily on its under kitting.

Debutantes, of course, have always worn tulle, and equally of course they do so still, tulle with pretty groups of roses and flowing girdles of broche ribbon. At the same time older women are making net the favorite material for blouses, and the choice is not altogether unwise, for a well-made net often wears better than chiffon, and white net is not difficult to wash and do up.

Novel Neck Frill.

A charming Parisian actress has adopted very becoming neck frills, which she wears on all her gowns. She has the gown cut in a small V and round this she wears a two-inch plisse net frill put in double and in front allowed to fall full. This dainty fashion leaves the throat bare to show a row of pearls, and yet there is no hard outline such as a severely turned-down lawn collar may show.

Models of Hats Accepted as Best of Season's Styles



The Newspaper

(Contributed)

An excerpt of a sermon delivered by Rev. E. B. Barnes, Sunday, April 20th:

"I feel like saying that the newspaper is an American product. I know of no papers anywhere that reflect life as faithfully, that speak with as much authority, that represent the enterprise of the day so fully as those published in our own land. Our cosmopolitan editors were and are great men. From the days of Horace Greeley to the present the number of great editors has increased with the multiplication of papers. While the nation does not depend now as in earlier days upon the word of Dana or Whitelaw Reid, still the favorite paper does much to mould public opinion, and behind the opinion is the editor. A great paper means a great man as surely as Friday's footprint in the sand meant a man to Robinson Crusoe.

"The newspaper is powerful because it reaches many people. The responsibility of an editor is therefore very great. A bad editor is a menace to the whole people, and because of that fact vigilant eyes are upon every editor on whom rests a suspicion of corruption. The newspaper goes into almost every home, and the provision is a wise one which guards the printed page.

"On the other hand, the clean journal is a powerful agency for good. It is about all the reading that a great many of our citizens have. It is both book and magazine. The laboring man is content to read the daily paper at the close of his daily toil, and if he does that he does well. In thousands of instances the newspaper is the only library that the home possesses. It has its chronicles of crime, its religious items, its political news, its social chit chat, and if the paper is a cosmopolitan, there are represented within its pages about every form

of activity with which the world has to do. It can tell us what is being done at Berlin as well as at Washington.

"The newspaper ought to be a photograph of its times. Nothing human should be beyond the reach of its interest. It should tell us of things as they are, even if they contravene our views or our interests. The facts should not be colored by our prejudices. And this is much more difficult to do than would seem at first sight.

"It should also be a leader in every community. It ought to have a well defined policy and stick to it, a policy that should be carried out, even at times at a sacrifice. It should stand for the observance of law, for the promotion of every good cause, for the protection of the helpless, and for the cause of honest and economical government. Now we do not forget the business side of journalism; there must be subscribers and profits. But we believe that a lofty purpose is not incompatible with revenue. The fact is that editors and preachers alike fear the rebuke of the wicked much oftener than they seek the approval of the just. We take counsel of the ledger when we should take courage from an approving conscience. And the cause of every newspaper would be helped if those who believe in its course and in its editor would say so to him. Evil, let us remember, is aggressive; goodness is likely to be silent and to applaud in whispers. One is likely to visit condemnation upon us with the aid of a club; the other by a wise nod of the head indicates its approval. But there should be no truckling to the powers of evil for the sake of profit. The editor who does that is not fit to be an editor. Every editor should have much grace and much grit if he would be the kind of editor whose paper will come to be regarded as an institution and not an echo.

Because the newspaper is the voice of the community, it should have the co-operation of all citizens, and the editor should have a large amount of sympathy in his work. We say sympathy because every man thinks he could furnish a better paper than the one that we read. But the work of an editor is not an easy one. We are not tolerant with the editor's criticisms of us or our town. Some times the preachers think he is a little hard on them, while the politician believes that the editor who does not stand by him in all his doings is not loyal to the party. If some one's name is left out of a happening that should be in, and a name put in that should have been left out, or if an error is made in recording the name of our guest, there's bound to be a row. For our part we have never known an editor

who was not willing to serve the community faithfully in such matters. He tries to speak for the largest number, and for the cause which he believes to be right. He tries to avoid partiality, and to do justice to all. But as he is human, he is certain to make errors now and then, and for that reason every good man should be a sympathetic friend. Editors like the rest of us want to go through the world doing as much good as they can, and they would do more, if they had a closer co-operation.

"If an editor stirs his readers up now and then by a criticism, think of what he might have said, had he been disposed. While we condemn him at times for what he prints, we seldom praise him for what he didn't print. There are times when we are all silent when we should speak, but there are times when the editor's silence is pure gold.

"A preacher ought to have an annual sermon in praise of the press. There is much that it ought to do that it does not do, and because of that fact it is closely related to the pulpit. But it does so much of good that we cannot think of our world without its influence any more than we can think of our world without a sun. A great religious weekly in New York ran a department headed "The Bible and the Newspaper." What a compliment that was. To put the ancient book and the modern newspaper side by side, the one speaking in the language of the past, the other the message of the present. One telling how God spake to the Hebrew, the other telling how He speaks to the world. One telling what He did, the other telling what He is doing. The one recording His interest in His chosen people, the other of His interest in all peoples. The one telling us of the Kingdom that was to come, the other of the Kingdom that is coming every day. So, for my part, I look upon a wise and conscientious editor as a prophet of the later time, a herald of a better day. He is really preacher, poet, and philanthropist all in one."

Boy On Trial

At the trial of Clarence Arnett in Mt. Sterling Wednesday the Commonwealth made rapid progress. The boy, a mere child, is charged with stabbing Lee Patrick to death at Salyersville last September.

Testimony to show that Augustus Arnett, father of the accused boy, and Patrick had had a quarrel on the morning of the killing, and that Ernest Arnett, brother of Clarence, who was indicted with him, attacked Patrick afterward, forcing him into a pool room, was introduced. It also was claimed that while Ernest Arnett held Patrick, Clarence reached over his brother's shoulder and stabbed Patrick to death. A pocket knife, with which it is alleged the killing was done, was shown. Self-defense is the plea of the defense.

Judge Benton Doing Good Work

Judge James M. Benton who at one time taught school in this county and who has many warm friends and admirers here, is coming in for a great deal of very just praise for the able manner in which he is administering justice in his judicial district. Judge Allie W. Young in a recent interview in Louisville ascribes to Judge Benton the credit for the cleaning up of "bloody Breathitt" and says that the wheels of justice set in motion by Judge Benton was the means of making the enforcement of law and order possible in that feud ridden county, and instilling into the hearts of the people the respect for the court and its mandates.—Record.

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Transylvania Defeated By Easternites

Last week, on Normal Athletic field, the fast Transylvania ball team went down to defeat by the invincible Easternites who are playing such excellent ball this season. Thomas officiated at the slab for Eastern and the Transylvania sluggers were at his mercy throughout out game.

Things went smoothly until the fourth inning, when Ginter walked, and went to second on Broadus sacrifice. Joel Park walked, Thomas sacrificed, bringing Ginter home for the first score. In the same inning Joel Park scored on past ball to catcher.

In the fifth, Lykens, for Transylvania, scored their first run by a home run to left field. Amburgey, for Eastern, hit for two bags and scored on single by G. B. Shepard.

In the sixth, Joel Park hit a liner to center field for a home run. Curt Park hit for three bags but died on third when Amburgey was called out on account of being hit by batted ball. This completed the scoring for Eastern, and Transylvania was able to annex one more run in the eighth by two clean hits.

In the seventh inning, Eastern sluggers drove Biser from the slab and Lail was substituted.

LINE UP

Eastern	Transylvania
Shepard, G. B.	Boardman
Ginter	ss
Broadus	McCarthy
Park, Joel	Hume
Shepard, W.	sb
Park, C.	cf
Amburgey	fb
Cobb	lf
Thomas	rf
	Barnes
	p
	Biser, Lail

Hits—Off Thomas, 6; off Biser, 8; off Lail, 1. Home runs—Joel Park. Three base hits—C. Park, Hunter, Lykens. Two base hits—Ginter, Amburgey. Singles—W. Shepard, G. B. Shepard, Cobb, Boardman, McCarthy, Barnes, Lail. Errors—G. B. Shepard, C. Park, Lykens, Hume. Struck out—by Thomas, 6; by Biser, 3; by Lail, 3.

Postmasters Examination

There will be an examination held at Richmond, Ky., for the appointment of a fourth-class postmaster at Paint Lick, on the 10th day of May, 1913.

Only One Dollar

When you came into the world a paper heralded the fact. It told of your entry into school, printed your name on the honor roll, and mentioned all your birthday parties. It applauded your graduation from high school, started you to college, and mentioned your first job. It announced your marriage as "the culmination of a happy romance" also told of the advent of your first born. It told of the visits of your ma and pa, sympathized with you in your sorrow, laughed with you in your joy and when you die, it will do its best to lift you through the pearly gates. Now think of it, only one dollar a year, and some of you owe us that. Think of it!—Ex.

Crime Films Attacked

An attack on moving picture shows which exhibit crime films, as one of the greatest menaces to childhood, by Miss Kate Davis, of Washington, D. C., who has made an extensive study of the subject in various cities, featured the opening session of the National Council of Women in Washington.

Miss Davis said the remedy was a reasonable censorship by means of State legislation to eliminate the crime suggestive films.

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L. & N. Time Table

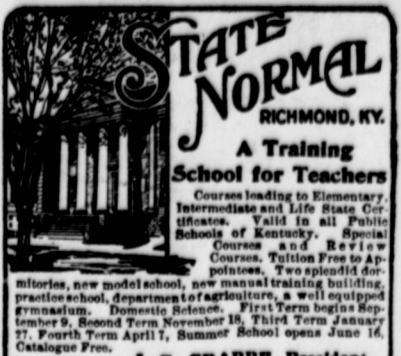
South Bound

No. 31—Cincinnati to Atlanta, arrives and departs (midnight), 12:10 a. m.
No. 71—Richmond to Stanford, departs 6:45 a. m.
No. 1—Louisville to Beattyville, arrives 12:10 p. m., departs 12:15 p. m.
No. 37—Cincinnati to Knoxville, arrives 11:42 a. m., departs 12:12 p. m.
No. 33—Cincinnati to Jacksonville, arrives and departs 11:31 a. m.
No. 27—Richmond to Louisville via. Rowland, departs 1:00 p. m.
No. 3—Louisville to Beattyville, arrives 6:45 p. m., departs 7:35 p. m.
No. 9—Cincinnati and Maysville to Stanford, arrives 7:31, departs 7:35 p. m.

North Bound

No. 34—Atlanta to Cincinnati, arrives and departs 4:11 a. m.
No. 10—Stanford to Cincinnati and Maysville, arrives 6:20 a. m., departs 6:25 a. m.
No. 2—Beattyville to Louisville, arrives 7:15 a. m., departs 7:20 a. m.
No. 28—Louisville to Richmond via. Rowland, arrives 12:05 p. m.
No. 38—Knoxville to Cincinnati, arrives 1:35 p. m., departs 2:00 p. m.
No. 70—Stanford to Richmond, arrives 2:30 p. m.
No. 4—Beattyville to Louisville, arrives 1:35 p. m., departs 1:40 p. m.
No. 32—Jacksonville to Cincinnati, arrives and departs 5:07.

Nos. 31, 37, 33, 27, 34, 28, 38, 32 are daily trains.
Nos. 71, 1, 3, 9, 10, 2, 70, 4, daily except Sunday.



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With Daily Evening Post . . .	3.70
With Sunday's Lexington Leader . . .	2.00
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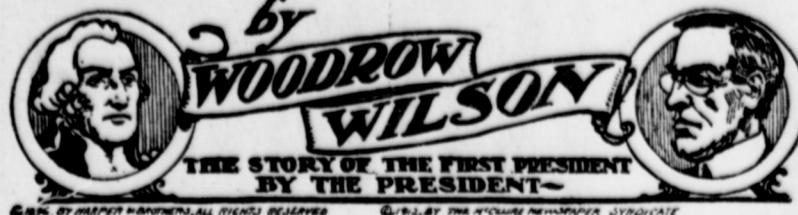
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GEORGE WASHINGTON



(CONTINUED.)

Even to send a warning to the French was no easy matter when the king's letter came and the chill autumn rains were at hand. The mountain streams, already swollen, presently to be full of ice, would be very dangerous for men and horses, and the forests were likely enough to teem with hostile savages, now the French were there.

A proper messenger was found and dispatched, nevertheless—young Major George Washington, of the Northern district. The errand lay in his quarter; his three years of surveying at the heart of the wilderness had made him an experienced woodsman and hardy traveler, had tested his pluck and made proof of his character; he was well known upon the frontier, and his friends were very influential, and very cordial in recommending him for this or any other manly service that called for steadiness, hardihood and resource.

Dinwiddie Knows His Man.

Dinwiddie had been a correspondent of Lawrence Washington's ever since the presidency of the Ohio company had fallen to the young Virginian upon the death of his neighbor, Thomas Lee, writing to him upon terms of intimacy. He knew the stock of which George, the younger brother, came, and the interests in which he might be expected to embark with ardor; he could feel that he took small risk in selecting such an agent. Knowing him, too, thus through his family and like a friend, he did not hesitate in



Becomes a Messenger.

writing to Governor Hamilton of Pennsylvania, to speak of this youth of twenty-one as "a person of distinction."

Washington performed his errand as Dinwiddie must have expected he would. He received his commission and the governor's letter to the French commandant on the last day of October, and set out the same day for the mountains. Jacob Vanbraam, the Dutch soldier of fortune who had been his fencing master at Mount Vernon, accompanied him as interpreter, and Christopher Gist, the hardy, self-reliant frontier trader, whom the Ohio company had employed to make interest for them among the Indians of the far region upon the western rivers which he knew so well, was engaged to act as his guide and counselor; and with a few servants and pack horses he struck straight into the forests in the middle of bleak November.

Reaches the French Fort.

It was the eleventh of December before the jaded party rode, in the cold dusk, into the dreary and miry clearing where the dreary little fort stood that held the French commandant. Through two hundred and fifty miles and more of forest they had dragged themselves over swollen rivers, amidst an almost ceaseless fall of rain or snow, with not always an Indian trail, or the beaten track of the bison, to open the forest growth for their flagging horses, and on the watch always against savage treachery.

It had become plain enough before they reached their destination what answer they should get from the French. Sixty miles nearer home than these lonely headquarters of the French commandant at Fort Le Boeuf they had come upon an outpost where the French colors were to be seen flying from a house from which an English trader had been driven out, and the French officers there had uttered brutally frank avowal of their purpose in that wilderness as they sat at wine with the alert and temperate young Virginian. "It was their absolute design," they said, "to take possession of the Ohio, and, by G—, they would do it. . . . They were sensible the English could raise two men for their one, yet they knew their motions were too slow and dilatory to prevent any undertaking of theirs."

The Commandant Courteous.

The commandant at Fort Le Boeuf received the wayworn ambassador very courteously, and even graciously—a thoughtful, elderly man, Washington noted him, "with much the air of a soldier"—but would make no profession even that he would consider the English summons to withdraw; and the little party of Englishmen presently turned back amid the win-

ter's storms to carry through the frozen wilderness a letter which boasted the French lawful masters of all the continent beyond the Alleghenies. When Washington reached Williamsburg, in the middle of January, 1754, untouched by even the fearful fatigues and anxieties of that daring journey, he had accomplished nothing but the establishment of his own character in the eyes of the men who were to meet the crisis now at hand. He had been at infinite pains, at every stage of the dreary adventure, to win and hold the confidence of the Indians who were accounted friends of the English, and had displayed an older man's patience, address and fortitude in meeting all their subtle shifts; and he had borne hardships that tried even the doughty Gist.

When the horses gave out, he had left them to come by easier stages, while he made his way afoot, with only a single companion, across the weary leagues that lay upon his homeward way. Gist, his comrade in the hazard, had been solicitously "unwilling he should undertake such a travel, who had never been used to walking before this time," but the imperative young commander would not be stayed, and the journey was made, spite of sore feet and frosts and exhausting weariness. He at least knew what the French were about, with what strongholds and forces, and could afford to wait orders what to do next.

The Governor Had Been Busy.

Dinwiddie had not been idle while Washington went his perilous errand. He had gotten the burgesses together by the first of November, before Washington had left the back settlements to cross the wilderness, and would have gotten a liberal grant of money from them had they not fallen in their debates upon the question of the new fee charged, since his coming, for every grant out of the public lands of the colony, and insisted that it should be done away with. "Subjects," they said, very stubbornly, "cannot be deprived of the least part of their property without their consent;" and such a fee, they thought, was too like a tax to be endured.

They would withhold the grant, they declared, unless the fee was abolished, notwithstanding they saw plainly enough in how critical a case things stood in the west; and the testy governor very indignantly sent them home again. He ordered a draft of 200 men from the militia, nevertheless, with the purpose of assigning the command to Washington and seeing what might be done upon the Ohio without vote of the assembly.

Defies the Burgesses.

A hard-headed Scotchman past sixty could not be expected to wait upon a body of wrangling and factious provincials for leave to perform his duty in a crisis, and, inasmuch as the object was to save their own lands, and perhaps their own persons, from the French, could hardly be blamed for proposing in his anger that they be taxed for the purpose by act of parliament. "A governor," he exclaimed, "is really to be pitied in the discharge of his duty to his king and country in having to do with such obstinate, self-conceited people!" Some money he advanced out of his own pocket.

When Washington came back from his fruitless mission, Dinwiddie ordered his journal printed and copies sent to all the colonial governors. "As it was thought advisable by his honor the governor to have the following account of my proceedings to and from the French on Ohio committed to print," said the modest young major, "I think I can do no less than apologize, in some measure, for the numerous imperfections in it." But it was a very manly recital of noteworthy



A Ragged Regiment.

things, and touched the imagination and fears of every thoughtful man who read it quite as near the quick as the urgent and repeated letters of the troubled Dinwiddie.

Virginia, it turned out, was after all more forward than all her neighbors when it came to action. The Pennsylvania assembly very coolly declared they doubted his majesty's claim to the lands on the Ohio, and the assembly in New York followed suit. "It appears," they said,

in high judicial tone, "that the French have built a fort at the place called French Creek, at a considerable distance from the river Ohio, which may, but does not by any evidence or information appear to us to be, an invasion of any of his majesty's colonies."

The governors of the other colonies whose safety was most directly menaced by the movement of the French in the west were thus even less able to act than Dinwiddie. For the Virginia burgesses, though they would not yield the point of the fee upon land grants, did not mean to leave Major Washington in the lurch, and before an expedition could be got afoot had come together again to vote a sum of money.

A Regiment Raised.

It would be possible with the sum they appropriated to put 300 or 400 men into the field; and as spring drew on, raw volunteers began to gather in some numbers at Alexandria—a ragged regiment, made up for the most part of idle and shiftless men, who did not always have shoes, or even shirts, of their own to wear; anxious to get their eight-pence a day, but not anxious to work or submit to discipline. 'Twas astonishing how steady and how spirited they showed themselves when once they had shaken their lethargy off and were on the march or face to face with the enemy.

A body of woodsmen had been hurried forward in February, ere spring had opened, to make a clearing and set to work upon a fort at the forks of the Ohio; but it was the 2d of April before men enough could be collected at Alexandria to begin the main movement towards the frontier, and by that time it was too late to checkmate the French. The little force sent forward to begin fortifications had set about their task very sluggishly and without skill, and their commander had turned back again with some of his men to rejoin the forces behind him before the petty works he should have stayed to finish were well begun.

Compelled to Surrender.

When, therefore, on the 17th of April, the river suddenly filled with canoes bearing an army of more than 500 Frenchmen, who put cannon ashore, and summoned the 40 men who held the place to surrender, there was no choice but to comply. The young ensign who commanded the little garrison urged a truce till he could communicate with his superiors, but the French commander would brook no delay. The boy might either take his men off free and unhurt, or else fight and face sheer destruction; and the nearest succor was a little force of 150 men under Colonel Washington, who had not yet topped the Alleghenies in their painful work of cutting a way through the forests for their field pieces and wagons.

Stands in Command.

The governor's plans had been altered by the assembly's vote of money and the additional levy of men which it made possible. Col. John Fry, whom Dinwiddie deemed "a man of good sense, and one of our best mathematicians," had been given the command in chief, and Washington had been named his second in command, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. "Dear George," wrote Mr. Corbin of the Governor's council, "I enclose you your commission. God prosper you with it!" and the brunt of the work in fact fell upon the younger man.

But 300 volunteers could be gotten together; and, all too late, half of the raw levy were sent forward under Washington to find or make a way for wagons and ordnance to the Ohio. The last days of May were almost at hand before they had crossed the main ridge of the Alleghenies,



Brought Them to Surrender.

so inexperienced were they in the rough labor of cutting a road through the close-set growth and over the sharp slopes of the mountains, and so ill equipped; and by that time it was already too late by a full month and more to forestall the French, who had only to follow the open highway of the Allegheny to bring what force they would to the key of the west at the forks of the Ohio.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Back numbers of this story can be obtained at this office.

We are not running any contest for prizes. You pay your money and you will get a premium of a handsome picture, not some one else a prize bought with your money.

Your name on our subscription list will help us very much. If you approve our policies, help us.

NOTED SPEAKERS WILL BE HEARD

When Kentucky Educational Association Meets.

GATHERING AT LOUISVILLE.

Program Committee of K. E. A. Extremely Fortunate in Securing Services of Many Distinguished Educators and Speakers of National Reputation. Partial List Given Here.

If never there, you ought to go.

If ever there, you'll want to go.

The program committee of the Kentucky Educational association has been extremely fortunate in securing the services of practically all the prominent speakers that were originally selected for the gathering in Louisville on April 30 and May 1, 2 and 3. The music will be quite varied, as it is planned to have high school glee clubs, class choruses and organ recitals.

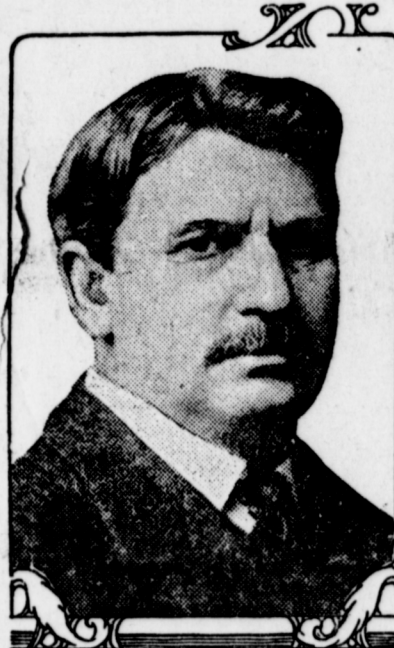
Before becoming president of the Armour Institute of Technology of Chicago Dr. Gunsaulus occupied some of the largest pulpits in that city. Whether Dr. Gunsaulus talked in his church or in one of Chicago's great theaters, he always had a large audience to listen to him say big things in a splendid, big way.

Dr. Gunsaulus' lecture dates have carried him all over the country in the winter, and during the summer he is always in demand as a popular Chautauqua talker. One of the finest things about Dr. Gunsaulus is that, although he is popular, he has never failed to say strong, vigorous things.

Colonel Henry Exall.

It will be an inspiration to the trustees who attend the Kentucky Educational association to listen to Colonel Exall of Texas. Last January the Commercial club of Louisville had Colonel Exall as the speaker at the annual New Year gathering and he simply electrified the men present.

Something over two years ago Colonel Exall decided that it was time for Texas to take care of her soil. Now,



DR. FRANK W. GUNSAULUS.

when Colonel Exall decides things ought to be done the things usually have a way of getting done. He at once inaugurated the Texas industrial congress, which offered \$10,000 in gold as prizes for crops in all parts of Texas. It was soon evident that the \$10,000 in gold was the least expensive part of the undertaking for the various contestants must be kept in touch with each other and the congress. The undertaking cost \$30,000 for the first year. Colonel Exall raised the funds.

This year 4,000 men, women, boys and girls contested for the prizes and the whole state is awake to the fact that results are being produced. In fact this feeling has become so strong that a group of business men are preparing to finance the Texas industrial congress for a period of three years.

Dr. Charles Evans.

Dr. Charles Evans is president of the State Normal school at Edmond, Okla. He is a transplanted Kentuckian, and like any number of transplanted Kentuckians he has made good in the state of his adoption. He grew up with the country, and grew up big. In fact he has grown so big that he is now being spoken of as the next state superintendent of Oklahoma.

His new book, "Growing a Life," published by Rand, McNally & Co., is receiving favorable comment from prominent educators in all parts of the country. It will probably be adopted as one of the Kentucky reading circle books for the ensuing year.

Dr. Alston Ellis.

Another ex-Kentuckian on the program of the Kentucky Educational association is Dr. Alston Ellis, president of the Ohio university at Athens. For twelve years he has been making history at the University of Ohio, so he is sure to have something worth while to say to the teaching force of his home state.

It is said that his love for Kentucky has never been dimmed by his service out of the state. In fact it is rumored that he will build a handsome home at Fort Thomas, Ky., where he will reside after leaving the university in 1915.

FAVORITE POEM OF PRESIDENT WILSON OPPORTUNITY

By EDWARD ROWLAND SILL

This I beheld or dreamed it in a dream;
There spread a cloud of dust along the plain,
And underneath the cloud, or in it, raged
A furious battle, and men yelled, and swords
Shocked upon swords and shields. A prince's banner
Wavered, then staggered backward, hemmed by foes.
A craven hung along the battle's edge
And thought, "Had I a sword of keener steel—
The blue blade that the king's son bears—but this
Blunt thing!" he snapped and flung it from his hand,
And lowering crept away and left the field.
Then came the king's son—wounded, sore bestead
And weaponless—and saw the broken sword,
Hilt buried in the dry and trodden sand,
And ran and snatched it, and with battle shout
Lifted afresh he hewed the enemy down,
And saved a great cause that heroic day.

CORRESPONDENCE

News That You Can't Get Elsewhere

PANOLA

Mr. June Crow and family, of Franklin, Ohio, are visiting relatives here.

Mr. H. L. Perry and Judge J. C. Chenault were callers at this place Saturday.

Misses Olive and Lucy Broadus visited Mrs. George Grinstead at Waco Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Chrisman were the guests of Mr. O. T. Carr and family Sunday.

Mr. N. V. White, salesman at the S. F. Sharp store, spent Monday with his family in Richmond.

Mrs. David Kindred and children, of Locust Branch, spent the week end with her father, Mr. O. T. Carr.

Little Miss Annie Richardson returned to her home in Paris Monday, after a pleasant visit with her sister, Mrs. Alger Harris.

Mrs. John Doty and little son, of near Richmond, were the guests of the former's son, John Doty, Jr., Saturday, who is cashier at the store of the late D. F. Sharp.

UNION CITY

Miss Gladys Creekmore, of Jellico, Tenn., is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. V. Sharp.

Mr. W. C. Griggs has lately purchased the farm of W. D. Dunn, after which Mr. Dunn purchased the home of the late Mrs. C. Y. Durham.

The stores of this place have had a deserted appearance for the past few days, owing to the fact that farmers are busy getting ready for corn planting.

Dr. J. H. Jeffries, who recently came to us from Ford, is building up a most satisfactory practice. The good doctor and his charming wife are fast ingratiating themselves into the good graces of the people of this section.

The warm days, the bumble-bees, the boy with an empty can looking for fish bait, and the omniscient candidate remind us that spring time is here. Just now the still small voice of the candidate is frequently heard, and in pleading tones he informs us that he is willing to relieve the present incumbent of the office to which he aspires, of the arduous duties of said office. It is also about this time that he begins to grow proud of his plebeian blood, and waxes eloquent as he expatiates upon his love for the great common people. But he is all right, let him come. We welcome him, and may the best man win.

VALLEY VIEW

John Perkins is home for a few days.

Frank Hall, of Waco, is visiting friends here this week.

Mr. John Chaney was in Richmond Saturday on business.

Mrs. Nannie Northcutt was in Richmond Monday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stapp, of Lexington, were here one day this week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hutchinson and daughter, Lucile, of Richmond, stopped

over here Wednesday on their way home from Troy, where they visited Mr. and Mrs. Jim Hutchinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Masters will move this week to their farm near Whitlock.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Preston, of Lock 9, were shopping in Nicholasville this week.

Mr. E. L. Haden, of Helena, Ark., was here the past week mingling with old friends.

Miss Ethel Wharton has returned to Jolly Ridge, after being at home for several days.

Mr. Rob Long, of Newby, was here for a few days, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Stapp.

Mr. M. F. Wharton is in Indianapolis, Ind., on business. He will be gone for several weeks.

Miss Beulah Hendren, of the Poosey Ridge neighborhood, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. B. Million.

Between fishing, spring cleaning and gardening the little town has been quite busy the past few weeks.

Miss Geneva Willoughby has returned to her home near Richmond, after several weeks visit with Miss Justine Bryson.

Mr. G. M. Lyons and little daughter, Hazel, of Indiana, were here this week. Their many friends were glad to see them.

Valley View will be a great summer resort this year. The Y. M. C. A. of Louisville have bought land just below the lock and are making arrangements to build a camp and dining room, it is rumored, to seat 600.

The little summer camp belonging to Morgan Sparks, of Nicholasville, is being put in order for summer visitors. Others whose names will be mentioned later, are making arrangements to spend at least a part of the summer camping here.

Remember when you come to town and want seed that Covington, Thorpe & Co. handle the best that can be bought and will sell them worth the money. Come and see us at 232 West Main street. 11-1f

Big Fire

Georgetown has been visited with a costly conflagration, entailing a loss of \$30,000, with only \$16,500 insurance.

The big grain elevator of Gano & Smith and the large tobacco warehouse of Wm. Walker were destroyed by fire last Saturday morning.

We keep on hand always the best groceries that money can buy and sell them as cheap as the cheapest. Phone 72 and 144. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-1f

Our aim is to please everybody and we will be delighted if you will call on us when in need of anything in our line. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-1f

To Fully Enjoy Pumps and Oxfords Get Well Fitted

Many a woman has been poorly fitted in PUMPS and OXFORDS and therefore did not enjoy the wear. We Have the Makes That Fit.

We are showing many styles in Low Shoes and Pumps, and many fabrics and leathers. Our stock for men, women, misses and children was never so complete as now. We will greatly appreciate having an opportunity to show you. SEND US THE CHILDREN.

RICE & ARNOLD

"The One Price House"



LOCAL NEWS



Tell us the news. We appreciate it and its our pleasure to serve you. Phone 638, 659 or 791, or write us. Sign your name to all news items.

Mr. Jas. Deatherage bought the handsome home of Mr. J. W. Newberry on Woodland avenue last Thursday. This is one of the prettiest places in that section.

Mr. Thomas Million is agent for a book entitled "The National Calamity," which is a description of the terrible tornado which devastated Omaha, and of the disastrous floods which prostrated Dayton and other Ohio towns. It illustrates the rapidity of the printing age. A calamity and a book describing it while you wait.

Death of Mr. H. Clay Rice

Mr. H. Clay Rice, one of Richmond's best citizens, died at his home on Saturday, in the 73rd year of his age.

Mr. Rice was a native of Estill, and no man was more esteemed in that county. For the last few years he has made this city his home, and has won many friends who sorrow at his death. The burial was in the old burying ground, near Rice Station, and was conducted with Masonic honors by the Irvine Lodge. Mr. Rice is survived by his wife and two sons, Messrs. Cash and Aaron Rice, of Estill county, to whom we extend sympathy.

Trial of Newt Arnold

The trial of Newton Arnold, of Bourbon, charged with the murder of the late Attorney Harry Bailey, in Cynthiana, will be called at Falmouth, Wednesday. It is probable that the case will be continued until a later date on account of the inability of Hon. E. P. Morrow to be present at this time. Mr. Morrow is the attorney for the accused.—Ex.

Diamonds Stolen

Levi Bowman was arrested at Georgetown last week, charged with the theft of a large diamond belonging to W. O. Corrick. He was a painter engaged in doing work at the house and swiped the stud from the mantel. It was valued at \$300. He confessed his guilt and in default of bail was locked up to await trial.

Mr. Andrew Turpin Dead

Mr. Andrew Turpin, aged 82 years, died on Thursday, after a lingering illness. He was an old Confederate soldier under Gen. Morgan, and leaves many friends to sorrow at his death. He is survived by one son, Mr. E. R. Turpin. Burial took place yesterday in the family burying ground in this county.

Grocery Burned

At an early hour Monday morning the grocery of Mr. Lakes on the corner of Irvine and Estill avenue and two houses adjoining were destroyed by fire, the origin being unknown. Mr. Lakes carried about \$400 insurance.

C. K. Oldham

Mr. C. K. Oldham, of Mt. Sterling, has thrown his hat in the ring and announces for Mayor of that city. He will stir things up if he is as good a politician as he is merchant. His friends here wish him success.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank our friends and neighbors for their loving kindness during the sickness and death of our baby.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Spears.

Doors, Sash and Interior Trim. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-1f

Quite Exciting

Last Thursday evening the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Congleton, of this city, was missing and the family, after searching the premises and failing to find her, began an inquiry among the neighbors, supposing that the child had strayed off. Failing to find her, an alarm was given and all of Broadway and adjoining streets were soon actively engaged in the hunt for the missing child. The search continued from six o'clock until ten-thirty, at which time the child was found at home tucked away in a folding bed, sound asleep. It was a mantel folding bed which had been lowered only a part of the way. In their hurry and excitement in the search for the child, she was overlooked. The family was given a great scare.

Death of Mr. Shaw

On Sunday evening, Mr. Alex Shaw, one of Richmond's truest and most substantial men, died at his home in the eastern part of the city, after a lingering illness. Mr. Shaw was a native of Scotland, but for many years he and his estimable wife have made this city their home.

The funeral was held at the Presbyterian church on Tuesday at two o'clock, and was conducted by Dr. D. H. Scanlon, thence burial in the Richmond cemetery.

Mr. Shaw is survived by his wife and four children, Miss Annie Shaw, Messrs. John, James, and Thomas Shaw, and also by a brother who lives near Washington, but who was unable to be present. With the many friends of the family we join in sincere sympathy.

Fiscal Court

The Honorable body of Magistrates composing the Fiscal Court met last Tuesday and after allowing some small claims and awarding the contract for printing the list of claims, sheriff's settlement and financial statement, adjourned. These gentlemen are looking well after the business of the county.

The contract for county printing above named was awarded to the Climax Printing Co.

The Madisonian never kicks, squeals, beefs nor blubbers. It will go after it again, but next time in open court.

Arson is the Charge

Deputy Sheriff Curt A. Robinson on last Saturday arrested Mrs. Henrietta Pendleton at her home in the county on a warrant from the county court charging her with arson. Mrs. Sis Miller, wife of Link Miller whose house was destroyed by fire on the night of the 9th inst., furnished information upon which the warrant was issued, she making affidavit that while the house was in flames that she saw and recognized Mrs. Pendleton fleeing from the scene. Capt. Mullikins blood hounds reached the scene on the following morning and trailed to the home of Mrs. Pendleton and ignoring other persons who were near, finished their hunt when her presence was reached.

Mrs. Pendleton's bond was fixed at \$100 which she gave for her appearance at the examining trial.—Record.

Nothing Doing

Desha Breckinridge, of Lexington, who is an applicant for the appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue in the Seventh district, and J. N. Camden, Jr., of Woodford county, called on Gov. McCreary Wednesday and were closeted with him for nearly an hour. They said they had nothing to make public when they emerged from the Governor's private office.

Famous Single Comb Rhode Island Reds of the Red Velvet strain. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; also Stock in season. David Deatherage, 125 7th St., Richmond, Ky. 4-1yr

"The Melting-Pot"

Miss Jeanie Barrow Hurst, Professor of Expression at Eastern Kentucky State Normal School, will present Israel Zangwill's famous drama, "The Melting-Pot," at Normal Chapel Wednesday evening, April 23, at 8 o'clock. Miss Hurst's rendition of this powerful play will be one of the rare treats offered to the Richmond public during the year.

An item from the Minnesota State Normal says in part concerning Miss Hurst's presentation of the play: "The characters, both humorous and heroic, were skillfully handled, while the appearance of pathos which distinguishes the play was voiced with convincing sympathy. The atmosphere of the drama was made very clear and forceful to the audience, while the message of the play was carried over with unflinching truth. The whole was achieved with no apparent striving for effect, yet it was artistic in the extreme."

Mr. Blake

Mr. Dudley Blake died at his home on North Second street on Saturday. He had been in ill health for months, but only took his bed the day before his death. Mr. Blake was in the employ of Arnold, Hamilton & Luxon, and had many friends who will regret to hear of his death.

The funeral was held at the residence on Sunday by Rev. G. W. Crutchfield and on Monday the remains were taken to Carlisle, his old home, for interment. Mr. Blake is survived by his wife, three sons and one daughter, for whom great sympathy is felt.

Church Notes

It is a pleasure to us to publish church notes but to insure publication we should have the copy not later than Monday, 10 a. m. This rule will not be departed from to accommodate any one.

Mrs. Louise L. Campbell has been elected State Secretary of the C. W. B. M.

Bishop Lewis W. Burton held Confirmation services at the Episcopal church Sunday.

The Kentucky Ministers' Association met last Monday in Lexington with a good attendance.

Remember that next Sunday is the fourth, the time to take up the offering for the new church.

Rev. H. T. Quisenberry, of Hamilton, Ohio, has accepted the call to the Baptist church in this city, and will enter upon his duties June 1.

The ladies of the Methodist church have just closed a profitable study in the Missionary Society on "Mormonism." The meetings are held on the first and third Friday in each month.

The two Presbyterian Churches of Harrodsburg have agreed to unite. This union has been discussed for a long time and the question was brought about at a meeting of the Presbytery held at Campbellsville last week. Dr. D. H. Scanlon, of this city, entered the motion to adopt the report of the Committees recommending the union and the basis of union. There was only one dissenting vote. Dr. Greene of Danville voted against it.

GOING HOME

Out of the chill and the shadow,
Into the thrill and the shine;
Out of the death and the famine
Into the fulness divine;
Up from the strife and the battle,
Oft with the shameful defeat,
Up to the palm and the laurel!
O, but the rest will be sweet!
Leaving the cloud and the tempest,
Reaching the balm and the cheer,
Finding the end of our sorrow,
Finding the end of our fear:
Seeing the face of the Master;
Yearned for in "distance and dream";
O, for that rapture of gladness!
O, for that vision supreme!
—Margaret E. Sangster.

Personal

Mrs. D. W. Bridges continues very sick. Mr. Alex Denny was in Irvine last week. Mrs. John Pates spent Tuesday in Lexington.

Mr. John R. Gibson was in Somerset last week.

Mrs. Thos. Thorpe visited friends here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Pickels have returned from Clark.

Mrs. J. D. Dykes, who is still in Lexington, is improving.

Miss Lucy Adams, of Winchester, visited Richmond this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Raydon have returned to Bloomington, Ill.

Mr. Robt. S. Crow was the guest of his mother Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Hagan have been visiting in Lexington.

Mrs. Welsh, of Bryantsville, is visiting Mrs. S. A. Deatherage.

Miss Margaret Miller has returned from a short visit to Stanford.

Miss Lucia Burnam is visiting Mrs. Jas. C. Willson in Louisville.

Miss Duff, of Madison Institute, is spending the week at Jackson.

Mr. Arthur W. Merriell, of Louisville, was in the city last week.

Miss Lucy Lee Walton is visiting in Houstonville and Somerset.

Dr. Pennington has returned from a visit to his brothers at London.

Mrs. J. W. Caperton and daughter motored to Lexington Thursday.

Editor Nelson, of the Winchester Democrat, was in Richmond Saturday.

Miss Dorothy Perry was the guest of her cousin in Lexington last week.

Mrs. Samuel R. McGinn, of Beattyville, was in the city Saturday, shopping.

Smith Bros., of the Estill Herald, were callers at this office on Wednesday.

Mrs. Jas. Burnam and Mrs. Harvey Che, nault were in Lexington Wednesday.

Mrs. Marcellus Jagoe, of Cadiz, Ky., is with her daughter, Mrs. D. W. Bridges.

Mrs. Chas. Hendren, of Beattyville, spent the latter part of the week in Richmond.

Miss Sue Woods, of Stanford, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Chenault.

Mrs. DeJarnett was taken very ill on Monday night, but is now much improved.

Mr. R. R. Kyle, of Stanton, Va., was the guest of Miss Anna Mae Walker last week.

Misses Marianne Collins and Tommie Cole Covington will begin a dancing class soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Kellogg were in Lexington Wednesday night to see Mrs. Fisk.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank French are visiting Mrs. W. F. French at her home in the country.

Mrs. L. N. Miller, of Lancaster, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Wilson.

Mrs. Mary Jones has returned from Missouri where she was called by the death of her sister.

Miss Margaret White, of Madison Institute, spent the week end with her parents in Irvine.

Dr. D. H. Scanlon and Prof. J. B. Cassidy attended Presbytery at Campbellsville last week.

Messrs. J. J. Greenleaf and Harvey Cheffault left on Monday for a ten days' trip to New York.

Mrs. W. W. Watts and daughter, Miss Emma, have returned from an extended trip to Texas.

Mr. S. Maupin and daughter, Mrs. Kincaid, of Tennessee, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bales.

Messrs. Earl and John Cropper, of Boone county, spent the week end with Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Jasper.

Mrs. Mary Bates Miller and daughter, Miss Ellen, reach home today, after a short visit in Lexington.

Messrs. Frank Hutchinson and Wickliffe Boggs, of Nicholasville, spent Friday and Saturday in the city.

Miss Myrne Wagers accompanied her father to Lexington on Thursday morning to see Dr. Smith, the oculist.

Mrs. D. L. Cobb returned to Richmond Saturday night, after an extended trip to New Orleans and California.

Mr. and Mrs. Turley, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Simmons and Mrs. Pates motored to Danville and Winchester Thursday.

Mr. Clark Rice went to Cynthiana to attend the conferring of the Knight Templar degree on L. C. Rice and Roy Berry.

Miss Helen Bennett and Mrs. Neale Bennett will represent the Cecilia Club at the Federation which meets in Middleboro in June.

Mrs. James Crutcher and Sarah Ward, of Richmond, came over to attend the Christian Science lecture Tuesday evening.

Miss Margaretta Smith, of Richmond, who has been here with the family of Judge Benton, returned to her home Wednesday.—Winchester Democrat.

A splendid likeness of Mrs. Louis Landram, who has been the recent guest of her sister, Mrs. H. C. Sutton, in Lancaster, appeared in the Courier-Journal of April 12. Mrs. Landram is well known here, where she and Mr. Landram formerly lived. Both have many friends here.

Miss Lizzie Bettis is in Richmond taking a course at the Normal school. Miss

Naomi Ballew, of Richmond, was the guest of Misses Lucy and Tommie Francis Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. James Burnside, of Richmond, have been recent guests of Lancaster relatives. Mr. Z. T. Rice, of Richmond, was in our town Monday, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Davidson. Mr. Samuel Cotton was in Richmond for a few days on business.—Lancaster Record.

:: Births ::

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lewis are the proud parents of a little girl—recent arrival.

A baby boy has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Reed, near Kavanaugh.

On Wednesday night a sweet little girl came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Weaver.

A little son has arrived at the home of Prof. and Mrs. D. W. Bridges, and has been christened Marcellus Jagoe.

Dr. and Mrs. Edwards, of Corbin, are being congratulated on the arrival of a little daughter. Mrs. Edwards was formerly Miss Mary Turpin, of this city.

Killing of George Bronston

On Saturday night near Jones' Livery Stable, George Bronston, colored, was shot and instantly killed by Albert House. There are different versions as to the cause of the trouble, but it is said Bronston cursed House as he walked in front of him, whereupon the latter turned and both drew pistols and fired, three shots taking effect in Bronston's body, from which wounds he died in about five minutes.

Sheep-Killing Dogs

The community between the Tates Creek and Barnes Mill pike near James DeJarnett, seems to be infested with a lot of wild dogs. At least dogs killed for Mr. DeJarnett sixty-five choice sheep, fifteen for D. A. McCord, and several other parties have lost a smaller number.

Red Cedar Shingles. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-1f

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

We are authorized to announce GREEN CLAY as a candidate for the office of Representative of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce A. D. MILLER as a candidate for the office of Representative of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE

We are authorized to announce H. C. RICE as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Madison County Court, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF

We are authorized to announce ELMER DEATHERAGE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce N. B. JONES as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR ASSESSOR

We are authorized to announce P. S. Whitlock, of Kirksville, a candidate for the office of Assessor of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR POLICE JUDGE

We are authorized to announce W. L. LEEDS as a candidate for Police Judge of the City of Richmond, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JOHN NOLAND as a candidate for the office of Police Judge of the City of Richmond, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce J. D. DYKES as a candidate for Police Judge of the City of Richmond, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR CHIEF OF POLICE

We are authorized to announce DAVID A. POWERS as a candidate for Chief of Police of the City of Richmond, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that THE MADISONIAN is a candidate for entry into each home in Madison county, subject to the approval of the Family. We stand for the HOME CIRCLE first, last and always. \$1.00 per year.

FLOWERS—PICTURES

Our pictures were shipped from Chicago on the 22d of March. High water has delayed them.

You can have your choice between a handsome picture or a beautiful flower as a premium. Now is the time to put out bulbs and get your potted plants.

Spring Suits For LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

The Famous "Stylecraft" Coats and Suits for Women, Misses and Juniors. You must see them to realize just what our remarkable stock represents. As Inexpensive as they are Pretty.

FOR MEN—"Griffon" Suits—No matter where you go, you will be well dressed if you are wearing a Griffon Suit. Suits that stand comparison with all the highest priced grades. They cannot be excelled as to style, fit and finish. No better assortment, no better clothes in town. Drop in and see them.

..E. V. ELDER..

FOR BEST

SEED OATS

SEE

L. R. Blanton

Telephone 85

Corner Main and B Streets

PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY

Gathered Smiles

HIS ALTER EGO.

The boarding school miss was allowed to walk down the street all by herself. In less than an hour she got into trouble. She had smashed a corner loafer in the face. So she had to be cross-examined.

"Why did you hit this man?"

"Because he winked at me."

"How did you know he was winking at you? The sand might have been blowing in his face."

"Because he winked at me with one eye."

"What did you do then?"

"I hit him in his 'alter ego.'"

"Talk English. What do you mean by his alter ego?"

"His other I."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Briefly Stated.

"Which would you rather have—a cow of your own or a reliable city milkman?"

"That depends."

"Depends on what?"

"A lot of things. There are two differences between a cow and a milkman, and one difference is in favor of the former and one in favor of the latter."

"Explain."

"1. A cow gives pure milk."

"2. A cow doesn't give credit."

Womanly Intuition.

Mrs. Flatleigh—The new family upstairs have a lot of money, but they used to be very poor and ordinary.

Mr. Flatleigh—How do you know? Have you called on them?

Mrs. Flatleigh—No; but there was a half-eaten broiled lobster and a whole Camembert cheese in their garbage can on the dumb waiter this morning.

CAUGHT.



Ralph—Beautiful view, here. Reminds me so much of Scotland, you know.

Rose—Oh! then you went to that lecture, too?

Other Interests.

It used to make a man enthuse if he could keep the babes in shoes. But modern mankind but aspires to keep a motor car in tires.

She Couldn't Resist That.

"Tom, dear, I wish you wouldn't use cigarettes. You know what's in them."

"Yes. For the mere penny a cigarette costs you get nicotine, valierian, possibly a little opium and a whole lot of carbon."

"You do? Oh, well, of course, if it's such a bargain."

Good Example.

Teacher—Who can tell the meaning of "persistence?"

Small Boy—Mother talking for a new hat.—Judge.

Wanted to Be Safe.

"You are the proprietor and a pharmacist of the first class?"

"Yes, madam."

"And you know your business well?"

"From the foundation."

"That is well. Give me two cents' worth of gum drops."—Le Rire.

Perennial Ones.

"What are the decorations of ball-rooms this season?"

"I believe they are society buds and wallflowers."

Parallel.

Sunday School Teacher—Then you believe the story about the bears eating up the children?

Little Willie Broker—Sure! Didn't they do the same thing to my old man in Wall Street last week?—Puck.

Should Help Some.

Bill—I'm afraid that goat will be sick. He's eaten up a lot of newspapers.

Jill—I guess he'll be all right. The last thing he ate was the Literary Digest.

Dignity.

Bacon—I see King George of England has been granted a patent on a coal stove.

Egbert—But can you imagine seeing King George taking down a stove-gripe?

The New Bribery.

"Oh, ma!" exclaimed the daughter of the candidate. "I just saw papa kissing the cooklady."

"That's all right, dear. He is acting as my manager, and I want her vote for today's election."

KEEN.



"She's wonderfully sharp."

"Yes; whenever she cuts for a prize she always wins."

The Amateur Gardener.

On garden seeds I think I'll blow a little cash.

I'll buy some, and proceed to grow some succotash.

Essentials.

Cub—I suppose the three "R's" are still the essential foundation for a good newspaper?

Editor—Not on your life. It's the three "S's" nowadays.

Cub—Three "S's?"

Editor—Yep. We've got to have a snappy editorial writer, snappy reporter and a snappy society editor.—Puck.

Hypochondriasis.

"Good morning, Mrs. McCarthy!" said Mrs. Ryan, as the friends met at the market. "How's all the folks getting along?"

"They be all doing well," replied Mrs. McCarthy, "except my old man. He's been enjoyin' poor health for some time, but this mornin' he complained of feelin' better."—Youth's Companion.

Something Wrong.

"What makes you think the new soprano won't do? At first you said her voice was good."

"I know I did, but none of the other sopranos seem to be jealous of her."

Outwitted.

"I wouldn't like to buy my dear little wifey a pearl necklace. Pearls mean tears, you know."

"Do they? Then I'll cry till I get it."

Fits the Case.

"What is the Biblical injunction against bigamy?"

"The passage advising that no man can serve two masters."

Hard to Find.

"Wombat says it is hard to find a woman's pocket."

"He ought to know. He married for money."

Blonded Debt.

Wimble—Isn't Gumble's light-haired wife pretty extravagant?

Gimble—You bet! He calls her his blonded indebtedness.—Life.

Unconscious Repartee.

"What do you think of this plan to scare the marching suffragettes with mice?"

"Oh, rats!"

Proper Place for It.

He—Our club laid that resolution to give a supper on the table.

She—Well, where else would you have laid it?

FOTUNATE.



Count—Ze weather is so queer over here. I must get my overcoat out.

Heiress—How lucky!

Count—In what way?

Heiress—That you haven't lost the ticket.

What's the Use?

One way to foster discontent is worrying 'bout The coin you've spent.

Impossible.

"Well, now, really, Miss Jeerwell, I should like to hear what you would consider the ideal man," said Blidd.

"Define him for me, won't you?"

"I couldn't," said Miss Jeerwell, with a pleasant smile. "The terms are essentially contradictory."—Harper's Weekly.

CULTURE OF POTATOES

Opinions Differ on Proper Depth to Plant Tubers.

Some Growers Advocate Shallow Planting, While Others Are Just as Strong in Favor of Deep Method—One Good Test.

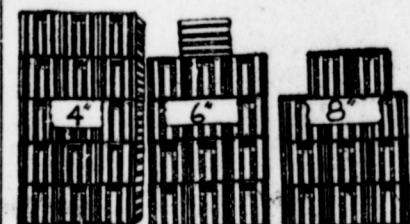
(By E. SANDSTEN.)

The depth at which potatoes should be planted is a matter of considerable importance, and one upon which much difference of opinion exists. Some growers advocate shallow planting, and others just as strongly favor deep planting. That there must be a depth at which the highest yield may be obtained seems reasonable. This depth will undoubtedly vary with difference in weather conditions, consequently any investigation along this line should be carried on for several years in order to obtain reliable data. An experiment was made at Iron River, Wis., on sandy soil of rather open texture, to get some information on this point.

The ground was plowed in the fall and given a dressing of manure at the rate of ten loads per acre in the spring. This was disked into the ground thoroughly before planting. The land was nicely leveled before planting by means of a drag. Twenty-one rows, running north and south, were planted, each row three feet apart. The potatoes were planted with a planter in order, as follows:

At 4 inches deep, 4 rows.
At 6 inches deep, 4 rows.
At 8 inches deep, 4 rows.
At 4 inches deep, 3 rows.
At 6 inches deep, 3 rows.
At 8 inches deep, 3 rows.

In this way any possible lack of uniformity of soil was to a great extent neutralized. The same general slope obtained for all the field, making the conditions similar for all the



Yields of plots of potatoes planted at different depths. The yields were 140 bushels per acre when planted at a depth of four inches, 124 bushels when planted six inches deep, and 102 bushels when planted eight inches deep. The shallower planting allowed the potatoes to come up and mature more quickly, thus escaping the effects of dry weather.

rows. The potatoes planted at four inches came up first, those at six inches second, while the rows planted at eight inches came up last. There was a difference of about two days between each set. The set planted at four inches grew fastest and produced somewhat stockier vines. The deepest planting was not quite as good a stand, although the difference was not very great.

Exactly the same treatment as to cultivating, spraying, etc., was given to all the rows. No weeds were allowed to grow, and the beetles were killed before they did any material damage. The crop was dug the latter part of September, with the following results: The potatoes planted four inches deep yielded at the rate of 140 bushels per acre; the six-inch depth yielded at the rate of 124 bushels per acre, and the eight-inch depth, 102 bushels per acre.

From this it would seem that six inches would be the maximum depth at which to plant potatoes.

IMPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS

Immense Amount of Money Paid to Foreigners That Should Have Gone to American Farmers.

The tremendous acreage planted to corn last year developed the ever-present pessimist who talked about over-production and a consequent lowering of prices to the injury of the farmer's market. These people do not know that last year the United States imported \$6,800,000 worth of oats, more than \$2,000,000 worth of potatoes, \$1,000,000 worth of peas, over \$2,000,000 worth of beans, \$8,000,000 worth of sugar, \$3,500,000 worth of tobacco. This is money paid to foreigners which should have gone into the pockets of the American farmers if they had raised enough of these several products. As long as our population increases as rapidly as it does now, there is little danger of over production of farm products.

Planting of Slips.

Slip your geraniums, coleus and carnations for outdoor planting in the spring. For the geraniums use a flower pot having good drainage, fill to within an inch of the top with well sifted soil, finish with an inch of river sand. Make the slips four inches long, selecting only stocky ones; stick each one half beneath the soil, leaving on only two leaves.

Cheap Seeds.

The lowest priced seeds are often the most expensive in the long run. Don't buy seed because it is cheap. Pay a good fair price for it and test before planting in all cases. Vegetable seed ought to test 90 per cent. at least.

GROWING RED CLOVER CROP

Must Not Be Looked Upon as Cure—All for Farm Troubles—Humus Is Important Factor.

The production of clover is the foundation of agriculture in the eastern and north central states, writes J. M. Westgate and F. H. Hillman. United States department of agriculture, as upon its successful growth depends to a large extent the maintenance of the nitrogen content of the soils in the principal crop-producing sections.

Clover must not be looked upon as a cure-all for farm troubles. Its roots do add large quantities of the very valuable nitrogen and humus to the soil, but aside from bringing up a limited supply of phosphoric acid and potash from the lower layers of the soil it does not add the other important fertilizer elements to the soil upon which it grows; upon many soils these elements (particularly phosphoric acid) must be added the same as though no clover, was being grown upon them.

So long as the soil is fairly well supplied with humus, and it is not too greatly depleted of the ordinary fertilizer elements, there is usually no difficulty in obtaining successful stands of clover by the ordinary methods of seeding; but when continued cropping reduces the humus content of the soil to a point below that required for successful clover production, it becomes necessary to adopt radical means to restore the ground to its proper condition.

It has been repeatedly shown that the failure of the clover in a section is but a prophecy of the early failure of other leading crops in that particular section. The substitution of alfalfa for ordinary red clover to be continued in the rotation on some soils which no longer grow the ordinary red clover. The lack of humus in the soil is the most potent factor in the failure of red clover in the sections, but other factors, such as too acid a soil and the presence of fungous diseases or insect enemies, must also be overcome.

Liming and proper drainage will overcome the soil acidity. The insect and fungous diseases may be held in check by clipping or cutting at the proper time, and by furnishing the proper soil conditions to produce a crop so vigorous that it will succeed in spite of the enemies which prove troublesome to less vigorous stands.

CARE FOR THE HOUSE PLANT

Should Have Plenty of Water by Soaking in Tub or Plunge in Bath Tub to Refresh Them.

(By FRANCIS L. RILEY, Rockville, Conn.)

Plants that have been in the house all winter in a dry atmosphere will dry out quickly. Give plenty of water by soaking in a tub or plunge in the bath tub and spray the leaves often. This will refresh them, and also destroy the red aphids which multiply continually. If there are any scales on



Colyxes Closed; Too Late to Spray for Coddling-Moth.

your ferns use a small tooth brush and mild soap suds. Use some soot on your plant soil. A handful to two gallons is enough. Let in fresh air two or three times a day, moderately, so as to accustom them to it. Use only rain water on calla-lilies. Blow some tobacco smoke on the plants almost every day.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Fruit trees, as a general rule, do not appreciate light, sandy soils.

Make sure that the site for the new orchard can be easily drained.

Calliopsis is a desirable quick growing annual for the cut-flower garden.

Many failures from spraying result from working when the temperature is below 40 degrees.

Now a few asters, pansies, cobaea, and hardy carnations in the house the last of the month for earliest flowers outside.

When setting any of the bush fruits the top should be pruned to correspond to the root pruning the plant gets in transplanting.

Keep on the constant lookout to destroy insect eggs and cocoons frequently seen near rubbish heaps and on the bark of trees.

The sweet cherry is the only tree fruit that can be universally set out in the fall successfully and be better than for spring setting.

Some fruit growers say that it is not a good plan to plow an orchard when the trees are in blossom—better do it before or after.

Do not plant many varieties of trees in the new apple orchard. The apple buyers like to find as many of one variety as they can together.

Any kind of fruit tree will die when planted in ground that is all the time saturated with water. The tile ditch is a necessity in some places.

IN SIMPLE PRAYER

Quotations From Mathias Claudius—"A Letter to My Friend Andrew."

Do you see, when I am going to pray, I think first of my late father, how he was so good and loved so well to give to me. And then I picture to myself the whole world as my father's house, and all the people of Europe, Asia, Africa and America are then, in my thoughts, my brothers and sisters; and God is sitting in heaven on a golden chair, and has his right hand stretched out over the sea to the end of the world, and his left full of blessings and good; and all around the mountain tops smoke—and then I begin:

"Our Father who are in heaven, hallowed be thy name."

Here I am already at fault. The Jews are said to have known special mysteries respecting the name of God. But I let all that be, and only wish that the thought of God, and every trace by which we can recognize him, may be great and holy above all things, to me and all men.

"Thy kingdom come."

Here I think of myself, how it drives hither and thither within me, and now this governs and now that; and that all is sorrow of heart and I can light on no green branch. And then I think how good it would be for me if God would put an end to all discord and govern me himself.

"Thy will be done in heaven so on earth."

Here I picture to myself heaven and the holy angels who do his will with joy, and no sorrow touches them, and they know not what to do for love and blessedness, and frolic night and day; and then I think: if it were only so here on earth!

"Give us this day our daily bread."

Everybody knows what daily bread means, and that one must eat as long as one is in the world, and also that it tastes good. I think of that. Perhaps, too, my children occur to me, how they love to eat, and are so lively and joyful at table. And then I pray that the dear God would only give us something to eat.

"Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors."

It hurts when one receives an affront; and revenge is sweet to man. It seems to me, too, and my inclination leads that way. But then the wicked servant in the Gospel passes before my eyes and my heart fails, and I resolve that I will forgive my fellow servant and not say a word to him about the hundred pence.

"And lead us not into temptation."

Here I think of various instances where people, in such and such circumstances, have strayed from the good and have fallen; and that it would be no better with me.

"But deliver us from evil."

Here I still think of temptations and that man is so easily seduced and may stray from the straight path. But at the same time I think of all the troubles of life, and the thousand-fold misery and heart sorrow that is in the world to plague and torture poor mortals, and there is none to help. And you will find, Andrew, if tears have not come before, they will be sure to come here; and one can feel such a hearty yearning to be away and can be so sad and cast down in oneself, as if there were really no help at all. But then one must pluck up courage again, lay the hand upon the mouth and continue, as it were, in triumph:

"For thine is the kingdom and the power and glory forever. Amen."

Everything Turned Into Blessing.

Nothing that is not God's will can come into the life of one who trusts and obeys God. This fact is enough to make our life one of ceaseless thanksgiving and joy. For it is the most glorious thing in the world; and it is working in omnipotence for us all the time, with nothing to prevent it if we are surrendered and believing. One who was passing through deep waters of affliction wrote to a friend: "Is it not a glorious thing to know that, no difference how unjust a thing may be, or how absolutely it seems to be from Satan, by the time it reaches us it is God's will for us, and will work together for good to us who love God. And even of the betrayal Christ said, 'The cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it?' We live charmed lives if we are living in the center of God's will. All the attacks that Satan through others' sin can hurl against us not only are powerless to harm us, but are turned into blessings on the way. So let us praise God for every new testing, knowing that it is only going to reveal his love the more. And let us give God full opportunity to return through us good for evil, under every attack, so lovingly that the blessing shall not be limited to ourselves but shall be passed on in fullness to many about us.—Sunday School Times."

Boy's Prayer.

Give me clean hands, clean words and clean thoughts; help me to stand for the hard right against the easy wrong; save me from habits that harm; teach me to work as hard and play as fair in thy sight alone as if all the world saw; forgive me when I am unkind, and help me to forgive those who are unkind to me; keep me ready to help others at some cost to myself; send me chances to do a little good every day, and so grow more like Christ.—W. D. Hyde, President Bowdoin College.

The Holy Spirit

By REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D. D.
Dean of the Moody Bible Institute
Chicago

TEXT—"Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed?" Acts XIX, 2.



Paul met certain disciples in Ephesus whom at first he supposed to be Christian disciples, but in whose testimony there was that which led to the inquiry, "Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed?" It is evident, therefore, from these words and from the sequel that it is one thing to be a disciple, and another

thing to "receive the Holy Ghost." This brings up the whole question as to the relation of the Holy Spirit to the disciple, or the believer in Christ.

1. The personality of the Holy Spirit. We should keep in mind that the Holy Spirit is a divine person. Personality consists in self-consciousness and free will; and that the Holy Spirit possesses personality in this sense is evident from three things: (a) He has the attributes of personality; (b) He does the works of a personality; (c) He has the names of a personality. Speaking of his attributes, there is one which, more than any other, helps to a realization of his personality. His attribute of love, which is referred to only in Romans 15:30. Do you know that the Holy Spirit loves you, as a believer in Christ, with a love in some sense distinct from that either of the Father or the Son? How marvelously near that brings him to our hearts! The Father's love manifested itself in the giving of his Son; the Son's love in the offering of himself upon the cross, and the Holy Spirit's love in taking up his abode in us.

2. The indwelling of the Holy Spirit. This brings us to the second thought, viz., the indwelling of the Holy Spirit. That indwelling was promised in John 14:16-17. He dwelt "with" the disciples therefore, but he was to dwell "in them" by and by. He had been as a power acting on them from without, but thereafter he was to influence them from within. The promise was renewed again in Acts 1:4-5, where the indwelling was spoken of as the "baptism" of the Holy Spirit. The realization came on the day of Pentecost, when the disciples were indwelt, baptized and indwelt with the Holy Spirit at one and the same time.

This transaction, however, as far as the first two terms are concerned, was not limited to the church assembled on that day, but applies to the whole church since. Such would seem to be suggested by I. Corinthians, 12:12-14, where 20 years after Pentecost we are taught that as believers "we were all baptized by one Spirit into one body." What "body" is meant if not the body of Christ, the church? And what "baptism" if not that "one baptism" on the day of Pentecost?

3. The filling of the Holy Spirit. But while the first two terms of that transaction on the day of Pentecost, the indwelling and the baptism (which are one) were for the whole church potentially, and for all time, yet the same does not apply to the third, the filling of the Holy Spirit. There is but one indwelling, but many fillings. We gather this from Acts 5:31, where the same persons who were "filled" on the day of Pentecost were refilled on a subsequent occasion. And again, in Acts 6, when men are to be chosen to the office of deacon it must be by those who are "full of the Holy Spirit," as if some were thus spiritually equipped while others were not. It is something corresponding to this, therefore, which Paul has in mind in our text, when he said: "Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed?" The reception of the Holy Ghost on their part resulted in an endowment of power, but in other places of the Acts, notably the fourth chapter, it is seen to have resulted not only in the spirit of power, but of unity and love. It is this that we ministers, evangelists and Christian workers need and that the whole church needs in order to accomplish her mission for Jesus Christ on earth.

How may the fillings of the Holy Spirit be received by the believer on the Lord Jesus Christ? Prayer, obedience and faith seem to be the only conditions, if they may be called conditions. Speaking of faith, there is a sense in which the gift of the Holy Spirit, i. e., the filling of the Holy Spirit, should be received by as definite an act on our part as that by which we laid hold of salvation through Jesus Christ; but this faith is not likely to be experienced where obedience is not present. "God giveth the Holy Ghost to them that obey him." Peter says (Acts V.), and this agrees perfectly with the teaching of the Old Testament in Proverbs 1: "Turn ye at my reproof, behold, I will pour out my spirit unto you." Nor is this obedience merely occasional with some great thing, but it is to be usual and common in the little things.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE

THE WISDOM OF DADDY CROW

By CALES B. WHITFORD.

A very wise old crow that lived in the north with his big tribe found the winters were too severe for him so he concluded to take the crows, over which he ruled, and migrate to a more southern country where it was not so cold. But when he called the crows together to advise them of his decision to take them to a warmer climate they made some objections to going to a new country.

"We are doing very well here," said young Jimmy Crow.

"You must not forget," answered the old crow, "that I am a very wise bird. I have lived here a great many years and have taught most of you all you know about getting your living and keeping out of trouble. I want to continue to help you. Perhaps you had better put Jimmy Crow at the head of the community and depose me. I've noticed lately that he professes to have a wonderful lot of wisdom for a young crow."

"I'm going to follow Daddy," said little Billy Crow. "Of course I'm a little crippled crow and don't pretend to be very smart, but I know enough to follow a wise old leader like Daddy. If we don't like the country he wants to take us to, I'm sure he will bring us back."

After some wrangling in which Jimmy Crow made himself very conspicuous, it was finally decided to follow Daddy Crow south. It was a long hard journey, and when their destination was reached the crows were poor in flesh, hungry and very much out of humor with Old Daddy Crow. Jimmy Crow did all he could to stir up trouble and finally succeeded in persuading all the crows but little



Daddy Crow Provides a Clam Supper.

Billy that he was a much wiser crow than Daddy Crow and should be given the leadership.

"Here we are," he said, "a long way from home, unable to find anything to eat but rank seaweed. We ought to punish Daddy Crow for taking us away from home, then we should return."

All the hungry crows favored Jimmy Crow's plan except little Billy. This was what Jimmy Crow desired. He knew he could not very well carry out his ambitious scheme to rule so long as wise old Daddy Crow lived. He was therefore very happy when it was decided to find Daddy Crow the next day and put him to death.

Little lame Billy slipped quietly away from the noisy council to find Daddy Crow and tell him the awful news. He went straight to the thick cedar swamp where the wise old crow had chosen his hiding place. Not finding him he concluded to wait until he returned. Poor old Daddy Crow was very downhearted, not so much because of his own suffering but rather for the suffering of his tribe and the ingratitude they showed him. He found a quiet place on the seashore, where he tried to think of some way out of his difficulty.

As he paced back and forth along the muddy shore an old soft-shell clam, a little below the surface, was annoyed at the tramping over his head, and finally concluded to go to the surface and see who it was walking on the top of his bed. Just as he stuck his head up Daddy Crow set his foot fairly in his open mouth! Quick as a flash the clam closed his shell! As he did so Daddy Crow squawked and leaped into the air, dragging the clam out of the mud with him! Instantly he seized the clam with the free foot and tried to pull him loose from the other foot!

Although the clam had a tight grip on Daddy Crow's foot, he was not causing him any pain; but Daddy Crow was awfully frightened. He flew away as fast as his wings would carry him, tugging with all his might with one foot to release the other from the grip of the clam. As he crossed a big road the clam loosed his hold. Daddy Crow was glad to be rid of him, so he let go with the other foot and down went the clam to smash on the hard road! As soon as

Daddy Crow got over his fright he flew back to the road and dropped down to look at the creature that had scared him nearly out of his senses. He walked around the broken clam several times, then going quite close to him he stuck his bill out and pecked at the meat. He found it so delicious he walked boldly up and devoured the last morsel of it and then stepped back with a satisfied look, congratulating himself on his extreme good fortune.

"That is the sweetest meal I ever had in all my life," he said. "I feel like a new creature. But poor little Billy! I was so hungry I forgot all about him. But never mind, little Billy shall have just as good a meal as I have had," and away he flew to the shore to catch another clam.

Very soon he returned and hovered over the road with a clam in his claws. In a little while the clam was dropped and lay broken in the road. Then Daddy Crow went to his roost in the cedar swamp, where he found little lame Billy waiting for him.

"My! My!" was little Billy's greeting. "You look so bright and cheerful and your claw sticks out so I suspect you have found something good to eat! But I've got bad news for you."

"Never mind the bad news! I've got good news! What would you say if you were given the most delicious meal you ever ate in your life?"

"Tell me about it!" said little Billy. "I'm nearly starved!"

"Come with me," was all Daddy Crow said, and away they flew to the smashed clam in the road.

And what a meal little Billy had! He declared he had never tasted food so delicious. Then he told Daddy about the dissatisfied crows and their decision to put him out of the way and return to their old home.

"We'll see about that," said Daddy Crow. "You go back and tell them I'm coming over to see them. Take a little piece of that clam with you, and strut about right in front of Jimmy Crow. Stick out your claw so he can see how full it is, and then let him taste the little bit you have in your bill."

Little lame Billy went back to the crows and told them about the good meal Daddy Crow had furnished him. Then he let Jimmy Crow have the little taste of clam he brought with him. Before he had got through talking about the delights of a clam dinner Daddy Crow put in an appearance, his big full claw pushed out to excite the envy of the dissatisfied crows. All the crows except Jimmy Crow were loud in their protestations of loyalty, and begged him to tell them how to get a good clam supper.

"Why don't you ask Jimmy Crow to get some supper for you. I've been finding something to eat for you for many years. Let him take care of you and I'll look out for little lame Billy and myself."

But they begged him so hard to do something for them he finally promised to give them all a clam breakfast.

"Oh, Daddy!" they exclaimed, "let's have some clams for supper! We are so hungry we can hardly wait until morning."

"No," said Daddy Crow. "The wise young Jimmy Crow will find you a supper. At sunrise all of you come over to the big road and sit on the fence. I'll be there and see to it that you get a splendid breakfast and some good advice. Come, little Billy, let's go to our roost."

Long before sunrise Daddy Crow and little lame Billy Crow were at the shore gathering clams for the big feast. Little Billy soon learned the trick of catching the clams and taking them away to be dropped in the big hard road. Old Daddy Crow wandered away from the soft-shell clam bed and found plenty of hard-shell clams on the sand where the tide had receded. These he picked up and dropped in the big road.

The sun was not all above the horizon when the big flock of crows perched on the fence, waiting for Daddy Crow to invite them to the feast of clams. Daddy paced up and down the road in front of the crows, lecturing them on their want of loyalty and for allowing a young, ambitious crow to turn their heads. Then, after promises for their future behavior, he said:

"All of you may now come down except Jimmy Crow, and eat the most delicious breakfast you ever had. Jimmy Crow can eat at the second table after the rest of you get through. It will do that impudent young rascal good to be disciplined. It may have the effect of teaching him he is not such a wonderful crow as he thinks he is."

In due time, when the rest of the crows had finished their meal, Daddy Crow invited Jimmy Crow to come down and eat. The ambitious young crow felt very sulky and disliked the humiliation to which he had been subjected, but he was too hungry to show any temper. He walked up to the feast and enjoyed it greatly. When he was through Daddy Crow said:

"Now, Jimmy, turn your head to the north and fly back to the land we came from as fast as you can. When we are rid of you I'm sure the rest of us will live in peace, because you are the only disturber we have ever known. I will teach all the rest of my tribe how to catch clams and smash them. We will feast on this delicious food all winter and in the spring we will fly home, fat and sleek. If you behave yourself after we get back, Jimmy, you may come with us next year. Now go."

MYSTERIOUS CONTENTS OF AN ORDINARY EGG—REMOVE ALL DISAGREEABLE ODORS

Shell, Which Looks Like Perfectly Smooth, Continuous Substance, Is Very Curious Structure, Made Up of Two Layers of Limy or "Calcareous" Matter.

(By KATHERINE A. THERTON GRIMES.)

It does not look very mysterious, does it? You turn it over in your hand to admire the smooth, velvety white or brown shell, then drop it into the egg-basket without another thought. Even if you should happen to smash it, you would think: "It was only an egg," and forget all about it the next minute.

But "only an egg" is quite a wonderful thing, after all, when you come to study it. In the first place, the shell, which looks like a perfectly smooth, continuous substance, is a very curious structure, made up of two layers of limy, or "calcareous" matter, and full of little pores, or canals, very much after the same general plan of your own skin, about which your physiology has taught you.

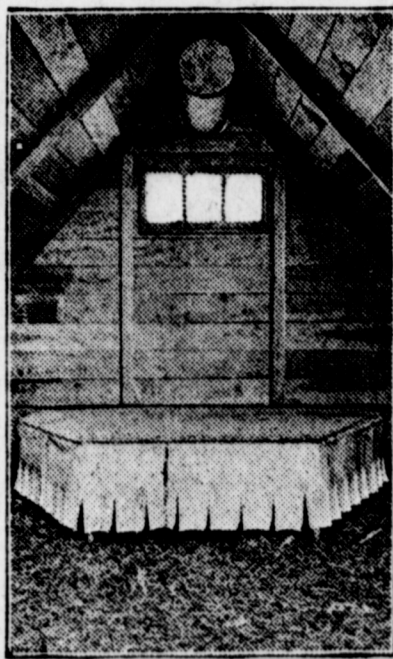
These little pores open both on the inside and on the outside of the shell, and allow gases and odors to pass back and forth through the shell. If you are in any doubt about this, lay an egg and an onion side by side for a day or two, then break the egg, and see what a strong oniony flavor it has acquired. For this reason, to keep the flavor of an egg sweet and fresh, it must never be left where there are foul or disagreeable odors.

Can you imagine the difference between an egg laid in a clean, sweet nest-box, and gathered while it is fresh, and another laid in a filthy, bad-smelling place, and left there long enough to become tainted by its surroundings? Which one would you prefer for your breakfast?

More than this, the pores allow air to pass to the inside of the egg, and even minute germs. These cause decay. That is why an egg "rots." If the shell is covered all over with some perfectly air-proof substance, such as vaseline, or the material known as "water-glass," the contents may be kept perfectly fresh and sweet for a long time. This is often done when one wishes to pack eggs for winter use.

Inside the brittle outer shell is a lining. You all know what that looks like, a thin, tough membrane, holding the contents of the egg as if they were in a little sack. If you examine this very closely, you will see that this, also, is in two layers. They lie very close together except at the large end of the egg, where they separate, one layer adhering to the shell, the other clinging to the white of an egg. The space between them is the "air chamber," with which you are all familiar.

Did you ever notice, in an egg that had been boiled hard, that the white comes off in layers? If you start at the big end of the egg, you may even peel these layers off in a somewhat regular spiral, running up to the small end. The albumen—which is



A Home-Made Brooder.

the substance forming most of the solid part of the white—is arranged in layers of different density around the yolk.

You can see the difference in the thickness of this matter by breaking an egg in a saucer. Part of it will seem thin, almost like water, while the rest is thick and "livery." It is this difference that causes the layers to separate in the boiled egg. The densest layer is next to the yolk, to keep it in its place in the middle of the egg.

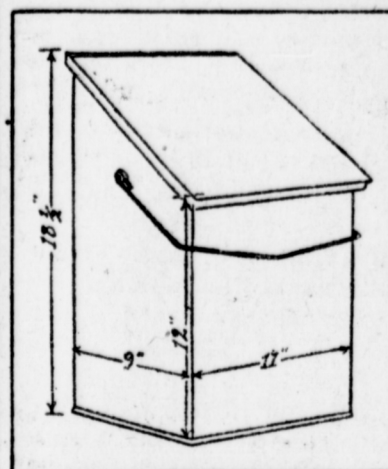
Lying close about the yolk itself is still another layer, like a thin, tough skin. It is colorless, and not porous. This helps still further to protect the golden heart of the egg, the most vitally important part of the whole structure. But, for fear that these coats should not be enough, through the yolk, lengthwise of the egg, runs a thick, twisted cord of albumen, like a little rope, to steady it against jars or other violent movements. This is called the "chalazae," and is fastened at both ends to the tough membrane about the yolk before mentioned. The yolk turns freely about this albuminous cord.

If you break an egg carefully, you will see, on the upper side of the yolk, a small, round, whitish-looking spot. This is the "germ spot," and is to the egg what the seed is to the

flower. It is the part from which growth takes place. If the egg is "fertile"—that is, capable of developing into a chick—this germ spot will show a distinct white rim, surrounding a clearer-looking space, in the very center of which is a tiny, very solid white spot.

If the egg is infertile, there will be no outer rim, but the entire germ spot will look mottled and irregular. You can easily see the difference with a small microscope, and nearly always with the naked eye. As the germ spot must always be left free, it is always found on the upper side of the yolk. That is the reason the yolk is arranged to turn on the chalazae.

As long as the egg is kept cool, no change takes place in the germ spot. But if it is placed under the influence of a certain amount of heat, the germ begins to develop. It does not take



A Tin Receptacle for Feed—Safe-guard Against Rats.

many hours to change it considerably. Little by little this strange transformation goes on, until, in about 21 days, the inside of the egg is occupied by a very different-looking structure than the layers of white and yolk we first found there.

The delicate structures of the egg have been altered into the far more delicate organism of the pretty, downy chick, who seems to make the world as a matter of course, and begins at once to make his own way in it.

(Copyright, 1913, C. M. Schultz.)

SOME INTERESTING FARM STATISTICS

Director Durand of Census Bureau Gives Data Regarding Mortgage Indebtedness.

Statistics with reference to mortgage indebtedness of the farms of the United States are given in a report by Director Durand of the bureau of the census department of commerce and labor. The report was prepared under the supervision of John Lee Coulter, expert special agent for agriculture.

The total number of farms in the United States operated by their owners which were mortgaged in 1910 is 1,327,439; while 2,621,283 were reported as free from mortgage. These figures show an increase since 1900 of 17.7 per cent. in the number of farms mortgaged; and of 4.4 per cent. in the number of farms freed from mortgage. The report will show that 58,104 farms were operated by managers—a decrease of 1.7 per cent. since 1900, and 2,354,676 farms were operated by tenants, an increase of 16.3 per cent. since 1900. No statistics pertaining to mortgage indebtedness were secured for farms operated by tenants or hired managers. It would be practically impossible in many cases to reach the owners of such farms to ascertain the facts.

The total value of the land and buildings of the 1,006,571 farms for which both the fact of mortgage indebtedness and its amounts were reported was \$6,300,000, and the amount of debt was \$1,726,000,000 or 27.3 per cent. of the value. The corresponding proportion in 1890 as shown in the reports was 35.5 per cent. There was thus, during the twenty years a marked diminution in the real importance of mortgage debt on the farms mortgaged, due primarily to the very rapid increase in the value of the land in farms. The average amount of mortgage indebtedness per farm increased from \$1,224 in 1890 to \$1,715, in 1910, but the average value per farm increased from \$3,444 to \$6,289 and therefore the owner's equity per farm increased from \$2,220 to \$4,574, or more than double.

Government Buys Dairy.

The U. S. government is preparing to go into the dairy business near Annapolis, to furnish the 200 gallons of milk consumed daily by a few less than 800 consular employees. This is to guard against a recurrence of typhoid fever cases. The farm is to be operated on a system of absolute sanitation and hygiene.

Stall for Cow.

At least a month before due to calve, each cow should be given a roomy box stall.

CARE OF NUTS AND FRUITS

Sometimes Too Little Attention Is Paid to Subject That Is Really Important.

Nuts when bought shelled should be scalded, dried in the oven and put away in glass jars ready for use, because as a rule they are not shelled in sanitary surroundings. If exposed to dampness, nuts mold and decay, and even under favorable conditions the nut oils and fats become rancid on long-continued storing. In the main, however, the keeping qualities of most nuts are excellent, but they should be stored in such a way that they may be safe from the attacks of insect enemies.

Dried fruits, like dates, raisins and figs, are also favorable resting-places for dirt and dust, as almost anything which the air-currents place in the sticky surface will remain there. Fortunately it is becoming a common practice to buy such fruits in closed packages which protect them to a great extent from dust and insects, so that the dried fruits, if clean in the first place, will remain clean. When bought in bulk they should be scalded to kill any germs, washed thoroughly, dried and put away clean.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

More cakes fall from "guessing" at proportions than is generally supposed. Use a divided and marked cup, and weigh accurately.

To remove scorch marks from fire-proof dishes, cook them in strong borax water until the ugly brown marks upon them can be rubbed off with a cloth.

If whites of eggs are not perfectly cold, or if they are too fresh they will not beat very stiff. Cream will not whip well unless at least thirty-six hours old and very cold.

Mayonnaise dressing will separate when too much salt has been added to the egg yolks, or when the oil has been dropped to fast, or if the ingredients are not thoroughly cleaned when used.

Celery and lettuce may be kept fresh by standing the roots in cold water and throwing over them a damp cloth or dry manila paper. They should, before using, be washed thoroughly, soaked in ice water and dried on a towel.

Onions that are overstrong in flavor may be rendered less so by slicing, then putting in a colander and pouring boiling water over them. After this plunge into ice water and let remain for half an hour. This will leave them sweet and crisp.

Making Eggs Creole.

Six eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of rice, four peeled fresh tomatoes, one large onion, and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Wash and boil the rice. Put the butter into a pan, add the onion and pepper chopped; shake until they are soft, not browned. Cut the tomatoes into halves and press out the seeds; then cut them in pieces; add them to the pepper and onion, cook for 15 minutes and add the salt. Put the eggs into warm water, bring to boiling point, and keep them at boiling point for a quarter of an hour. Remove the shells. Cut the eggs into slices and put them into a serving dish, pour over the sauce; heap the rice at the ends or at the sides and send to the table.

Flower Brooch.

A novel thing is a delightful head flower brooch. They are made in various colors and designs, and consist of a delicate spray or bouquet of small flowers and leaves. The whole thing is in beads, and sometimes there are as many as twenty different colors, or, rather, shades of color, in the one spray. Used to pin up a lace scarf or to give a touch of color to a white blouse, they look altogether charming.

Beef Tongue Toast.

Grate the remains of a cold cooked beef tongue finely, add a little finely chopped parsley, season with salt and pepper and form the mixture into a thin paste with the yolks of eggs. Make the mixture as hot as possible without boiling, turn it out on slices of thin toast, dust over with bread-crumbs, brown in front of the fire or in the oven and serve hot.

Gelatin Frappe.

To one box of any flavored gelatin add one pint of boiling water. Sweeten to taste. Put in a cold place to set. Whip one-half pint of sweetened cream stiff, and when the gelatin is thoroughly set, beat cream and gelatin together thoroughly, put in a mold and set in a cold place. Serve with either preserved pineapples or raspberries.

Prune Salad.

Wash, soak and steam one pound of prunes until tender. Do not sweeten them. When cold remove the stones and fill the vacancies with chopped walnuts. Arrange some lettuce leaves on individual dishes, place five prunes in the center, sprinkle over with lemon juice, and place two tablespoonfuls of mayonnaise on top. Serve very cold.

New Candle Shades.

Among the new candle shades are those of fine white linen, worked in eyelet embroidery. Buttonholed scallops may also be worked top and bottom, while the owner's monogram, in raised satin stitch, is placed on one side. These are, of course, to be used over separate colored linings.

If Woollens Shrink.

Hang woollens out on the line dripping wet, without wringing them at all. If dried in this way, they will not shrink.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

DECLINE IN USE OF LIQUOR

Amazing Decrease in London of Use of Wines and Spirits—Much Credit Given Mrs. Henderson.

"A Woman's Diary" in The Queen newspaper the other Saturday declared that: "Temperance is a sign of the twentieth century. No one who knows their London—that is, of the West End and the smart restaurant—can fail to be impressed by the amazing decrease in the use of wine and spirits. Champagne, port, and other expensive wines have almost disappeared; even at supper the ever-present mineral water is by no means inconspicuous. The woman of today has become a water drinker, or, in strict truth, a drinker of barley water or lemonade. Diet cures, the care of her complexion, and a desire to lead the simple life have brought about this transformation. It does one good to see that children and young girls are now total abstainers. Even the smart girls who go about in London seldom or never drink wine, but content themselves with lemonade, and this even at ball suppers in the early hours of the morning."

In reply to assertions occasionally seen in the press that Washington society women are drinking more every year, Mrs. John B. Henderson, wife of a former senator from Missouri, is quoted as saying that both men and women drink less than when she first went to Washington. "Some of the smartest women in town do not serve liquor at all, and even in the diplomatic corps the use of liquor is not so general as it was a few years ago," she declared. "I have not served wines at my dinners for many years. The substitution of fruit juices and mineral water no longer causes remark. I attribute the decline in the use of liquor to the general interest in hygiene. Strict observance of the laws of health is distinctly fashionable. Women are cultivating health, strength and beauty, and they forego any indulgence that would overthrow the rules of health."

Some years ago Mrs. Henderson, whose palatial home was one of Washington's social centers, caused all the wines in her cellars to be emptied into the gutter, and her influence has been no small factor in bringing about the change in sentiment.

DO NOT ADVERTISE SALOONS

Booster Never Makes Prominent Mention of Number of Drinking Places Town Could Boast Of.

Did you ever know of a town or county or state which deliberately advertised itself as being possessed of numerous saloons and places where liquor could be purchased? Did you ever read a "booster" that enumerated at the head of its column, or at the foot, the number of saloons of which the town advertised could boast? An employer never puts in his advertisement for help, "Drinking man preferred." On the contrary, advertisements appear even in the liquor journals for sober and abstinent employees, and to quote the Battle Creek Enquirer, "The argument that a wet county is better than a dry county never goes past campaign use—it never gets into community advertising."

FRAUGHT WITH UNTOLD RISKS

Chance of the Next Generation Looking at the Alcohol Question in Its True Light.

If we can safeguard the young to the utmost, and not only keep alcohol away from them, but make them realize from early years the terrible ills that it brings to body and soul, then there may be some chance of the next generation looking at the whole subject in its true light, and our children's children may realize that abstinence is not fanaticism or asceticism, but rational self-control in respect to something which is fraught with untold risks.—Sir Thomas Barlow, Physician to the Late King Edward.

Grand Jury on Liquor Business.

The grand jury of Christian county, Illinois, on December 30 last, embodied in its report the following paragraph:

Be It Resolved, That we deem it high time this nation dissolved partnership with this family-wrecking and soul-destroying business, as seven-tenths of our findings are caused directly or indirectly by the use of liquor.

Boys Neglected.

"You legislators pass laws for the protection of the birds and the skunks—why not protect the boys also?"—Mrs. Florence D. Richard, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., at a legislative hearing on the license question.

Brewer's Hope.

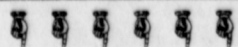
The church people can drive us when they try, and we know it. Our hope is in working after they grow tired, and continuing to work 365 days in the year.—New York Brewer.

THE MADISONIAN

Published Every Tuesday at Richmond, Ky., by
Grant E. Lilly, - - Editor & Owner

Entered as second-class matter January 22, 1913, at the post office at Richmond, Ky., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES	
One Year	\$1.00
Six Months	.60
Three Months	.35
One Month	.15
IN ADVANCE.	



OUR SLOGAN: Reduce our taxes.
OUR AIM: To bring about a reform in our administration of public affairs, to the end that the people may obtain relief in a reduction of their tax burden.
WE will give you a paper all the time which every member of the family can read with pleasure and profit.
OUR HELPERS: Every person who speaks kindly of us to his neighbors.



FOLLY

In an address delivered in New York City, Vice President Marshall utters what he meant for, and what he calls, a note of warning to the rich. It is really a note of warning, but it only warns the people that they should be on guard against such freak utterances as that made by the vice president. In this speech, which has been widely circulated but which seems to have met with no response from the people, the vice president indicated that there was a possibility that the very rich would be shorn of their right to leave their property, either by will or by the laws of descent, to their children, heirs or devisees. He urged that the right which they now have of leaving their property to their children or devising it by will, was only a legal right and that, inasmuch as the law gave them this right, it could take it away. He intimated that unless the very rich had a care, they would find that this right would be taken from them.

This speech is revolutionary in character and scarcely above the point of mediocrity. Some of the blessings secured us by the government is the protection of life, liberty and property. If the property of the millionaire can be taken from him for no other reason than that he is a millionaire, then the right of property is a myth, the constitution is a delusion and the laws made in pursuance thereof, instead of being a protection to the individual, are but snares to entrap him.

But the legal point of the vice president is not well taken. The government does not own a dollar of a man's property and never did. It is his absolutely. It is true that in our country the government was the original owner of all property. But it parted with its title to the same on terms that were satisfactory to it. It has no more right to take it from a man merely because he dies, than it has to take it from him while he is living. The right of transmitting property to our children is a right that is so deeply engrafted in our laws and constitutions, that no one knows where it commenced, but every man knows that it is there. It will stay there to, the vice president of the United States to the contrary.

The Democratic party has before it a great opportunity and it is to be regretted that one of its leaders has seen fit to be so violent in his speech. It is easier to muzzle him than it is to bury the party.

Along this same line of violent thought, is the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Jones, of Washington. In this bill it is proposed that all estates of inheritance of over fifteen millions be taxed as high as fifty per cent. This is an inheritance tax proposed in the Senate of the United States to be levied on the families of the captains of industry. In other words, it is a bill designed to drive all rich men from the United States, or at least to drive away all their property. This bill falls in the same category to

which the utterances of the vice president is assigned.

It is apparent that the fool killer should call at the national capital.

"The local newspaper stands in the attitude of a Father Confessor to the people of the community in which it is published. It chronicles the shortcomings of the servants of the people, the elective and appointive officers of the community, as well as giving them due credit for all praiseworthy acts. It points out the needs of the community from a business and commercial standpoint, boosts every enterprise, often single handed, advocates what is good as it sees it, and condemns what is bad in its eyes. It keeps the community posted as to the happenings of the locality, chronicles the coming and going of you and your neighbor, and in many ways 'fills a long felt want'.

"Many there are who when some particular article particularly touches them on a sore spot, severely criticize the editor and characterize his utterances as malicious, when as a matter of fact it is but a case of 'the shoe fitting.' Not in one case out of a hundred does an editor allow malice to enter into his paper, or is actuated by malice in the news of his columns; he simply endeavors to give the news, states plain unvarnished facts, and there are in this world many people who cannot stand to have the plain unvarnished truth told about them."—Central Record.

Is Tobacco Injurious?

Much can be said for the use of tobacco pro and con, but every little while something like the following appears in the press. It is interesting, if for no other purpose, than to show what the physician here and there has to say on the subject. Unfortunately, the doctors do not agree:

"In a recent issue of the Scientific Monthly a prominent physician gives the result of his study of the statistics of smoking in college. In the examinations 70% of those who received the highest marks were non-smokers, and 70% of those who received the lowest marks were smokers. In athletics the non-smokers are twice as successful as those who smoke. In every comparison that was made the evidence favored the abstainers. And yet many college presidents and professors smoke freely among their students, ignoring any moral obligation in the matter, just as the managers of the stock exchanges deny moral responsibility for the gambling that their business encourages.

Dolan Trial

The fifth trial of Thomas J. Dolan was entered into at Lexington Wednesday. Sheriff Dan W. Scott was in Clark county summoning a special venire of 250 men.

This is a noted case. The defendant has been tried four times, the first three trials resulting in a hung jury. The fourth trial was before a Jessamine county jury.

Clay vs. Hedden

Senator J. Will Clay has issued a card in which he asks his opponent, Mr. Hedden, to leave the question to a primary in Montgomery county, as both he and Mr. Hedden live in Montgomery county. It is Montgomery's time to name the Senator for this district.

Mr. Hedden has not yet answered the card.

For Rent.

Two large, nice office rooms over Culton's meat market. Well lighted, ventilated, located right, and desirable in every respect. Call on C. C. Culton for further information, phone 125.

Rough and Dressed Lumber. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-1f

More About the Settle Case

In our last issue, we stated in substance that there was an unexecuted judgment against Mr. Settle which had been held up on his agreement to leave the State. Our attention was called to the error and we asked the clerk for the facts in the case so that no injustice will be done to anyone. We give the statement as prepared and handed to us from the clerk's office:

Richmond, Ky., April 18, '13.
Dear Sir:

You asked me to furnish you a brief history of the George Settle case, and I have examined the record and found the following orders, and remember, as I verily believe, the following things that were stated outside of the record, to-wit:

Settle was indicted October 23, 1907, tried February 7, 1908, was given 10 years in penitentiary. February 12, defendant filed motion for new trial; February 19 defendant filed additional grounds and a number of affidavits in support of said motion. February 24 order overruling said motion in a long opinion and order written by the Court. Bill of Exceptions tendered on same date. Sentence passed on defendant, but judgment stayed for 60 days. February 25, defendant filed motion to set aside judgment (record shows that it was on that date, but it was some time after that date, as the Court permitted it to be done as of the last day of the term.) Order sustaining said motion and new trial granted, and case continued, and defendant recognized in the sum of \$500.00 for his appearance (provided the defendant would leave the State and never return.) May 6, 1908, the order allowing bail in sum of \$500.00 was set aside and bail fixed at \$1,000.00. (Defendant returned to State and was re-arrested.) Case called and continued at the first term, after arrest. October 8, 1909, called and reassigned for later day in term, and attachments ordered for witnesses for both plaintiff and defendant. October 28, second trial had and 10 years in penitentiary. October 30, defendant filed motion and grounds for new trial. Order overruling said motion, and judgment passed upon defendant. Judgment stayed 60 days. Bill of Exceptions filed. January 29, 1910 defendant filed mandate reversing judgment and granted new trial. Defendant's bail fixed at \$500.00. May 5, 1910 bond forfeited, and Alias B. W. ordered. Defendant re-arrested October 6, 1910, called and re-assigned for later day in term, case called and second bond forfeited. Defendant re-arrested and brought back by sureties on bond. Kept in jail until latter part of February term, 1911, which was March 2, when defendant was brought out of jail, and after having a talk with defendant and Mr. W. B. Smith, his attorney, the case was continued, and the defendant recognized in the sum of \$3,000.00 for his appearance at the next term of Court (provided defendant would leave the State.) On same date, immediately after the defendant was recognized, the above order was set aside, and bench warrants ordered issued and placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Madison county, or any other counties in the State, when asked for or called for by the Sheriff or the Court.

The above orders and verbal statements are about what transpired during the trials of the said defendant. I trust that I have made myself clear."

At Lawrenceburg, Raymond Ellis, a young farmer living near that city, was shot and fatally wounded by his friend, Buck Durringer. The pistol was accidentally discharged.

President Wilson has not yet appointed a successor to Henry Lane Wilson, our Ambassador to Mexico. It is said that he is

cuit Court on the second day thereof to answer to the charge. After the entry of this order, Settle was released from custody.

Immediately after the entry of this order, a second order was entered, setting the foregoing order aside and directing that a bench warrant be issued against Settle on the 17th day of April. The clerk issued the bench warrant and the same is now in the hands of the sheriff.

It is understood that the agreement was, that Settle was to immediately leave the county and was to leave the State not later than the 5th day of May.

The Commonwealth's Attorney, Ben Crutcher, was not present. County Attorney Jackson was present.

General News

They are swatting the bootleggers at Elizabethtown, Ky.

The worst of the flood in the Mississippi valley, above Memphis, is supposed to be over.

Todd county has defeated the proposed bond issue for the benefit of roads by a 2 to 1 majority.

Judge A. J. G. Wells, warden of the penitentiary, has opened a night school in the Frankfort penitentiary.

Several small children at Bedford, Ind., came near dying as the result of eating sample pills that had been thrown into the yard.

Hopkinsville has sent clothing and food supplies to Kentucky's flood sufferers. The fund, which it is raising for the relief, now amounts to \$1,500.

President Wilson has let it be known that he is in favor of exempting Farmers Unions and Labor Unions from prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law.

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President Wilson has not yet appointed a successor to Henry Lane Wilson, our Ambassador to Mexico. It is said that he is

not giving the matter any consideration. It is high time that he was.

The monument of Maj. Archibald W. Butt, who lost his life on the Titanic, will be unveiled May 30, at the Arlington Cemetery. The same will have the following inscription: "A devoted son and brother, an efficient officer and loyal friend, who in death, as in life, served faithfully God and humanity."

Ball Games

The Private School Pirates were victorious in their two contests of the week, defeating Powell's team Tuesday afternoon to the tune of 24 to 2, and defeating the Model School nine Saturday afternoon in the best played game of the season, score eight to six. Tuesday's game was a one sided affair, the Pirates batting Powell's three pitchers all over the lot, while H. Culton pitched brilliantly for the Pirates, allowing but two runs to cross the pan.

Saturday's game was the real contest of the season, the score being tied until the ninth. With one Pirate on in the ninth Bennett poled out a long hit, good for the circuit, scoring the man ahead of him, and cinching the game for his team.

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In Society

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Smith, of Lexington, gave a beautiful dinner last week to Miss Patsy Chenault. Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Neale and Miss Mattie Tribble, of this city, were present.

Mrs. W. R. Boggs was hostess of a beautiful dining on Wednesday. The following guests being present: Mrs. Green Turley, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Lackey, Mrs. R. E. Turley, Mrs. S. P. Deatherage, Mrs. G. B. Turley, Jr., Mrs. Whitney Cobb, Mrs. R. P. McCord, and Misses Mary Earle Oldham, Elizabeth Searcy and Hettie Brookshire of Lexington.

The meeting of the Woman's Club was held on Monday afternoon at the club rooms and a program of unusual interest was given.

Miss Laura Clay was to have read a paper on "Moral Purity," but as she was unable to be present her place was gracefully filled by Miss Helen Bennett. Miss Clay wrote this paper to be read at the Episcopal Convention in St. Louis, and the "Outlook" made very complimentary mention of it.

Mrs. Waller Bennett gave a Book Review, which was greatly enjoyed. She dwelt at length on the "Jew" and the prominent place he occupies in the affairs of the nations. Delegates were then chosen to attend the Federation which meets in Middlesboro in June, and Mrs. Mary Bates Miller was chosen with Mrs. Cassidy as alternate, and Mrs. Waller Bennett as the President's appointee.

Small Blaze

The fire department was called out on Burnam Hill about noon Monday to put out quite a fire that had its origin in a dump pile. A house on the spot had a narrow escape from the flames, but owing to prompt work on the part of the "laddies," it was saved.

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SERIAL STORY

STANTON WINS

By Eleanor M. Ingram

Author of "The Game and the Candle," "The Rising Mercury," etc.

Illustrated by Frederic Thorburn

At the beginning of great automobile races the mechanic of the Mercury, Stanton's machine, drops dead. Strange youth, Jesse Floyd, volunteers, and is accepted. In the rest during the twenty-four hour race Stanton meets a stranger, Miss Carlisle, who introduces herself. The Mercury wins the race. Stanton receives flowers from Miss Carlisle, which he takes. Stanton meets Miss Carlisle on a train. They alight to take walk, and train leaves. Stanton and Miss Carlisle follow in auto. Accident by which Stanton is hurt is mysterious. Floyd, at lunch with Stanton, tells of his boyhood.

CHAPTER V. (Continued.)

Stanton gasped. Where had his memory been, not to recall the name of Floyd? A multitude of confused recollections rushed across his mind, of that famous manufacturer and racer for sheer love of the sport, of the superb cars he had built, and of his death in a railroad wreck, the previous year.

"He died in his car," continued Floyd, with a shadowy smile, "when I was too young to be trusted to hold on. If you are going to take my mechanic's seat, Jess, he said to me, 'you have got to do my mechanic's work.' And by the time I was fifteen, I could. We used to race with the chief car tester, for combination training, on a mile practice track around the factory. I held the wheel myself at seventy-five miles an hour, before I was seventeen. And he took me with him, as a spectator, to every big race here and some abroad. Of course he was training me to take charge of the manufacturing business with him, not for racing myself. But, somehow affairs went wrong. When he died, eighteen months ago, everything collapsed and I found nothing left. The factory itself is tied up in a lawsuit; I may get that out of the ruin; buildings full of silent machinery I have no capital to use, and no heart to sell."

There was a pause.

"I wonder," Stanton mused slowly, "why you volunteered to act as my mechanic that night?"

Floyd's gray eyes flashed to meet his, all his color and animation rushing back.

"Because I love the racing, I love it," he answered, impulsively frank. "I've got my father's blood in my veins and the thrill physique of a useless girl—can't you see how they fight? The very smell of exhaust gas makes my heart jump and pulses tingle. Besides, I had watched you often, I couldn't see you put out of the running. Then, I was tired of—'he checked himself sharply. 'Ought we not to go back on the course?'"

Stanton rose, signaling the waiter.

"You say me through that difficulty," he acknowledged. "But, you said this morning that you had a sister; I wonder you stayed with me for the season."

"My sister understands," Floyd explained; he had risen also, and stood for a moment beside his chair, his unseeing gaze bent on the ground. "She knows that I was not brought up to live woman-fashion. I wish, if ever you hear anything of me that you do not like, that makes you feel differently toward me, I wish you too would remember that I was reared by a man to live among men and missed all that women teach."

Stanton regarded him in an astonishment at once indulgent and ironic.

"I'm not likely to hear anything of you that will shock me very badly," he dryly returned. "Do you think I am a gentle girl, myself, Floyd?"

"Not so you could notice it," sprang the prompt opinion; the candid gray eyes laughed out of their short eclipse.

They went back to the course together.

The next two hours were spent in repeatedly circling the ten mile course in ten minutes; a reasonable practice get, from Stanton's point of view. On the last trip he and Floyd disagreed over a question of mixture, and came up to the repair pits quarrelling vigorously, exciting the interest of all beholders.

"If I don't know when a motor needs more gas, I'll go take a correspondence course," was Floyd's last retort, as he slipped out of his seat.

"It's running like it never did before, and you'll let it alone," Stanton sent the definite order after him.

The witnesses grinned at one another.

"Say, Floyd, that's a fine big brute of a machine you've got there," complimented the broadly amused George, as the young mechanic went by him.

"It sure is," came the cheerful agreement.

"Yes. But it's nothing to the brute of a driver you've got."

Floyd paused to glance back.

"Let my driver alone," he advised. "Stanton and I understand each other all right."

"Then you had better quit racing before you're demoralized," jeered the other, and turned to find Stanton had come up behind him.

There was nothing said, Stanton went on as if he had not heard. But he carried with him the discovery that it is the perfection of comradeship to be able to quarrel without bitterness.

There was a tan-colored automobile drawn up opposite the exit, when he emerged.

"Mr. Stanton," summoned a low-toned, smooth voice, from the car; Valerie Carlisle leaned out, extending a small hand.

She was the consummation of cool daintiness and repose. It was impossible to meet her beautiful, concerned eyes without yielding admiration, at least.

"I have been waiting here for an hour," she informed him. "I am so distressed that my car should have hurt you, I shall reproach myself so much if anything happens to you tomorrow because of your strained arm, that I wanted to ask you about it myself. A weakness there might kill you, might it not?"

"It might, if it existed," he confirmed. "But the strain does not trouble me. I deserved to pay more severely for such stupid carelessness."

She did not avoid his keen gaze at all, yet somehow failed to impress her sincerity.

"It was an accident," she deprecated. "I suppose you just forgot. Frankly, though, I wish you were to drive a Duplex or an Atlanta, tomorrow. I do not like the Mercury, it is so often in wrecks."

"It is faster than either of the others," Stanton defended, yet moved in spite of himself by her anxiety for his safety. "I am also obliged to admit that it is not responsible for any of our mishaps, so far, at least; I lead it into trouble, myself, sometimes."

Her long, fair lashes fell; she tapped her fingers nervously upon the door panel.

"If you could not race, who would be likely to win, Mr. Stanton?"

"You are taking it for granted that I will succeed—I easily may not. But without the Mercury, probably the Duplex or the Atlanta on this long road race. On a track, I would choose the Italian car."

She listened attentively, then smiled.

"I am such an amateur; I do not half understand. I have come with an invitation from papa. He wishes to consult you about auto tires, those for your next race, and he hopes you will dine with us, this evening."

Thoroughly surprised, he promptly declined.

"Excuse me to Mr. Carlisle; I must get ready for tomorrow. Moreover, it is for the Mercury company to discuss tires, not for me."

Her small mouth set, she drew aside her shimmering skirts.

"We will decide that on the way—I

fifteen minutes before the first car was to start, the Mercury stood ready with, in his place, the trim, khaki-clad mechanic, concerning whose possible desertion Mr. Green had spent much worry. But the driver, Stanton the unfailing, was missing. In the midst of the gay hubbub of the scene, the Mercury camp was on the verge of frenzy.

"You've telephoned to his hotel?" inquired Floyd, no less troubled because quiet, as Mr. Green came up wiping his brow.

"Telephoned! I've telephoned to every hotel in the town, to the police, to—to every one. He went to his hotel and dressed for the evening, after he left here yesterday, and went off in an Atlanta automobile with some confounded woman; that's all I can learn. He never came back to the hotel, at all."

Floyd's slender brown hand shut hard on the edge of the seat, his lip curled slightly.

"A woman?" he repeated, his merciless young voice stinging.

"They say so—and I'd as soon have thought of Ralph Stanton getting drunk."

"You'd better phone to the insane asylum," advised the mechanic, and turned his back to the whole affair, watching the brilliant spectacle before him with scornful gray eyes.

Five minutes passed, ten. The first car was called to its station. The Mercury had drawn fifth in the lottery for place. Just four minutes before the starting hour, a taxicab bowed furiously across the crowds, came to a jerky stop at the edge of the course, and opened to emit its passenger.

"Stanton!" hailed his manager, chobling with exasperation and relief. "Stanton, for Heaven's sake—where—what—"

"Sick," the driver lunged at him, springing across to his car, from which Floyd slid out to give him entrance. "Mask, gloves, you others."

"Sick?" echoed the unbelieving Mr. Green, amid the flurry of preparation. "You, you sick?"

Stanton, in his seat, turned a colorless face toward him before clasping on the mask.

"Sick," he reiterated explicitly.

"Are you ready, Floyd?"

The Mercury drew up to her line on exact time. And in the moments while the cars in front were being sent away, Floyd found an opportunity to put a question.

"You have been ill?" he coldly asked.

"Acute indigestion; I've been in a doctor's office since nine o'clock last night," snapped Stanton. "Did you think I was lying to you?"

"No. Are you fit to drive?"

"If you're afraid I'm not, get out and leave me."

The signal was given. When the Mercury flashed across the line, Floyd was almost as pale from anger as Stanton from recent illness.

IN FEAR OF SENATE

DEMOCRATS ANXIOUS REGARDING ATTITUDE OF PARTY SENATORS TO TARIFF.

SEE TROUBLE IN SOME ITEMS

Sugar, Wool and Lumber Schedules Likely to Meet Opposition—Other Important Legislation Which Must Command Attention.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—There is still keen anxiety among the Democratic leaders in the senate as to the attitude of the Democrats in the senate may make up their minds to fight against the adoption of certain of the provisions which the house will make as a part of the party's great tariff program. There is still a danger, it is said in other dispatches, that a minority of the Democrats joining the Republicans and progressive Republicans may change parts of the tariff bill so radically that the house may refuse to accept the senate's findings in the cases in point. This will mean a long controversy in the conference between the two houses and it may possibly lead to compromises of which President Wilson may fall to approve.

This does not mean that Mr. Wilson would veto the tariff legislation but it means, if it should come about, that he may urge with all his power the necessity of following the spirit of the Democratic platform and may take a personal hand in the conference as he has in the committee rooms already, and insist that pledges shall be fulfilled as he thinks the members of his party at large believe they should be fulfilled.

One Democratic senator said the other day that sugar was always sweet excepting that when it entered into the tariff cup and then it became instantly exceedingly bitter. There are other things besides sugar which may cause trouble in the senate. Wool and lumber have not yet passed safely the stage of troubling. There have been several tariff sessions in the last few years and in every one of them these three articles have been causes for bitterness of feeling, long drawn out debates, personalities which sometimes have been almost offensive, and "rows and ructions" generally. The party in power admits that it will look with much more complacency on life when new tariff legislation is on the statute books approved by congress and by the president, and waiting approval by the people.

Other Work Ahead.

There are other things besides tariffs which soon must occupy the attention of the Democrats, and a few of them are occupying their attention today. Here are the principal things which the party in power hopes to put into legislative form before the congress now in session ends its life in March, 1915:

- Tariff revision.
 - Currency reform.
 - Revision of the Sherman law.
 - A budget system to make easier the consideration of the appropriation bills and legislation which will make for efficiency and economy in the government's departmental service.
 - Philippine independence.
 - Panama canal legislation again involving the question of free toll for coastwise ships.
 - Legislation looking to flood prevention.
 - Conservation with a leaning toward control by the states.
 - Revision of the rules of the house, but revision of a kind which will not make it appear that the dominant party wishes to restore a one man rule.
 - Legislation for the compensation of federal employees who are injured or who suffer from occupational diseases in the course of their employment.
 - Legislation which in another form will cover employees engaged in interstate commerce.
- This is recognized by the Democrats as a most ambitious program and comparatively few of them apparently think that all the things here set down can be accomplished within the life of one congress. Some of the leaders say that if any three of the greater things are done and find acceptance with the country, the Sixty-fourth congress, like the present one, will be found to be well within the control of the Democratic party.

Old Line Senators at Sea.

President Wilson and the Democrats in official life in Washington generally are not the only ones in the capital deeply interested in the outcome of tariff legislation in the upper house at this extra session. It is perfectly apparent that the old line Republican leaders of the senate are on the uncertain seat. They do not know whether to become active fighters against the Democratic bill or to remain as non-combatants. Naturally they are looking to the future and to the future of their party, and judging from appearances they would give much to know today just what prospect there is of ultimate concord among the Democratic senators on the subject of the house bill.

In the senate the progressive Republicans are in the main apparently fairly well satisfied with a good many of the paragraphs in the Democratic tariff bill as the house has prepared it. Some of these progressive Republicans who have declined to join the Progressive party are anxious that the two factions of Republicanism shall get together once more in order that a united front can be presented to the

Democratic enemy in the next election. These progressive Republicans, men like Cummins, Borah and others, are moderate tariff revisionists and it is not likely that they would stand with the old line Republicans in opposition to those provisions of the new bill which make only moderate cuts in some of the schedules.

Old Timers in Doubt.

The senate Republicans of the old school do not know whether or not to sit back and let the tariff bill go through without much protest. If they can get the support of the progressives of their party they may be willing to make a stand and to protest virtually against every provision in the bill, but otherwise they may elect to allow the measure to go through without much debate and then trust to the lowered rates to bring destruction to the Democratic party.

Some time ago, even before the new Democratic tariff bill was under discussion by the house ways and means committee, some of the high protection Republicans in the senate said publicly that it would be better for the party not to enter any vigorous protest against the passage of the bill, but simply to allow it to go through with an extremely limited amount of opposition debate, and to make a few speeches saying that the bill would be disastrous to the country, and then to sit back, let the measure go through "and trust the result to God and the ultimate consumer."

Now it may be that a change of mind will come to the old line Republicans. It is certain to come if the progressives of their party will join with them in a program of assault upon all the provisions of the bill. The old line Republicans, however, say they do not believe it would do the future of their party any good if the Progressives were to join with them in their attacks on parts of the Democratic measure and to join with the Democrats in the defense of other parts of it. The high protection Republicans say that such a course simply would accentuate the difference of tariff opinion in their party.

May Be Little Opposition.

So it may be that the tariff bill as framed by the Democrats will go through the senate without much Republican opposition, but it is possible that if the Republicans find there are enough Democrats willing to join them in opposition to the cut in the sugar and wool rates they may agree to enter the fight even though the progressives of their party will not go along with them wholeheartedly.

As has been intimated, President Wilson himself is still in the twilight zone on the subject of the outcome in the senate on tariff legislation as proposed by the bill which has been introduced into the house. No president ever has been able to know definitely in advance what the senators were going to do.

President Wilson seemingly is optimistic even while he does not see his way yet perfectly clear to complete success for his tariff measure in congress. The friends of the administration declare that the president thinks all the Democratic senators eventually will be brought into line and that the bill which will go through will bear so few marks of compromise that it rightly can be called an administration measure and a Baltimore platform measure. The progressive Democrats in the senate are doing everything which they can to bring their higher protection brethren into line on sugar, lumber and wool. If they succeed it will make little difference probably what the Republicans do, for the Democrats have a solid majority of six in the upper house and this is as good as if it were six hundred.

May Fine Absentees.

Unless the members of the new congress are more regular in attendance at the sessions than were the members of the last congress it is the intention of the leaders to adopt rules for the first time in the history of the government which shall compel the presence of members at the sessions, and "compel" is the word the leaders are using when they speak of the projected regulation.

Bluntly, it is the plan to propose and to secure the adoption of a rule under which heavy fines shall be inflicted on representatives in congress who absent themselves from the legislative chamber without adequate excuse at times when their presence not only is needed but it merely desirable.

It must be understood that this attendance matter has nothing to do with politics nor with parties, and in discussing it the leaders of the three political organizations in the house confer together and in entire sympathy. They all seem to deplore the growing habit of absenteeism. The records of the last three congresses are records of extraordinary difficulties at the times when the effort has been to get a quorum when important measures have been up and upon which free discussion and a full vote were deemed essential not only to the good of legislation but for the good name of the house.

Several of the leaders of the house have called the condition deplorable, and it is known definitely that unless lecturing and the enforcement of a rule requiring voting on all questions, is of avail to bring about better conditions, the leaders, probably through the rules committee or in whatever way the thing must be done, will see to it that absentees are fined an amount so large that even men who have private incomes added to their cannot afford to stay in their office rooms or in their hotels when a decent regard for their duty would demand that they should be in their seats in the house.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR APRIL 27

JOSEPH SOLD INTO EGYPT.

LESSON TEXT—Gen. 37:2-36. GOLDEN TEXT—"Love envieth not." 1 Cor. 13:4.

This is the first of seven lessons dealing with Joseph, a fact which suggests to us his importance in the history and the working out of God's plan. This particular lesson occurs about ten years after Jacob's return to the land of Canaan. There are many points of similarity between Joseph and Christ: (1) His name means "adding," see Isa. 9:6, 7; Luke 1:31-33 and John 3:36. (2) His birth which removed Rachel's reproach (30:34) even so the birth of Christ has removed the reproach of sin, Col. 2:13-15, Rom. 8:1; (3) The love of his father, see Matt. 3:17. (4) His sufferings at the hands of his brethren, Ps. 69:4; John 15:25. (5) His deliverance from prison which was a shadow of Christ's resurrection, Acts 2:23-24. (6) His marriage to one of another race, Eph. 1:3, 4. (7) His revelation of himself to his brothers, see Zach. 12:10, 13:1.

Their Envy Aroused.

The cause of the enmity of Joseph's brethren was four-fold. (1) His tale-bearing, 37:2; his pure mind could not brook their infamous slanders and he reported the same to his father. (2) His father's partiality as evidenced by the coat of many colors, v. 31. Only the opulent and noble, king's sons, wore such a garment, and Joseph was thereby differentiated from his laboring brethren. (3) His dreams, vv. 5-7. God was revealing himself in a marked manner to this young man, which fact aroused their envy (v. 11), and (4) his very virtues were a rebuke to his evil-minded brothers.

Five words will serve to fix this lesson in our minds: Deprivation, Disgrace, Deliverance, Deceit and Deportation.

I. Deprivation v. 23.—Joseph's coat was a symbolical of regal power and authority. It was not a mere patch work, but a long woven garment of bright hues. His dreams, too, had had to do with his exaltation above his brethren. As a matter of policy, perhaps, he ought not to have worn the garment, but who can question God's providential dealings, Rom. 8:28. Joseph's reputation was like that of Jesus, John 1:11; Matt. 27:28.

H. Disgrace, vv. 24-27.—Stripped of the coat, Joseph is cast into a pit. One wonders if the fact that there was no water there is evidence of the malignity of his nine brothers or of their somewhat tempered wrath. Joseph had pursued a long journey and was doubtless hungry and thirsty, yet these men sat outside eating and drinking while murder lurked in their hearts vv. 20, 25, 26. Joseph starving, was, however, in a better case than these brethren. One among them, Reuben, had averted a tragedy (v. 22), now God intervenes and sends this way a company of Ishmaelite traders from the land of Midian (see Judges 8:22-24). Cupidity prompts both the traders and the brothers as they made merchandise of Joseph, thus avoiding murder (Gen. 4:10).

Valued Cheaply.

III. Deliverance, v. 28.—Like as Christ was sold by one of his chosen ones, so Joseph is sold by the very ones to whom of a right he should have looked for love and protection, and how cheaply he was valued, probably a little more than \$12. His bitter cries were of no avail (42:21), but this slavery was the road to a sovereignty.

IV. Deceit vv. 29-35.—These brothers are an illustration of that degeneration of character which results from evil courses. It took place within a very brief time, probably not to exceed 15 years. Their jealousy was the outcome of their own evil courses. The intervention of Judah and Reuben was not entirely above suspicion, and not one of them had any esteem of the truth. They hated Joseph the dreamer because of his superior sagacity. The commission of one sin always calls forth others in a vain endeavor to cover the first. Their ready willingness to deceive their aged father, and their scornful words "thy son's coat," reveal the blackness of their characters and their absolute lack of all filial love.

V. Deportation, v. 36.—Reuben, returning, found an empty pit, whether he shared the profit of Joseph's sale, we are left to infer. His plan of deliverance could not, however, have succeeded, as God had other and greater purposes in store for Joseph. As for Jacob, he had deceived his father Isaac, and is compelled to reap as he had sown, Gal. 6:7. The hated coat is used as a means of their deception.

This is an easy lesson to tell, but care must be taken that it be not overdrawn. Too much description will lose the ethical and spiritual teaching. Jealousy and its development will be enough to emphasize the moral teaching. Be sure to emphasize Joseph as a type of the Christ. Do not anticipate his other and later experiences; tell your class that the story is to be continued.

For the older scholars attention can be drawn to these same truths, and in addition discuss compromise, parental egotism, lack of discretion and lax discipline in dealing with children.



Valerie Carlisle Leaned Out Extending a Small Hand.

will put you down at your hotel, at least."

"Miss Carlisle, I am just from the course; I am not presentable."

"That is for me to say," she reminded. "Pray do not refuse all my requests."

Almost under compulsion, Stanton entered the car.

He could have fancied her breathing was quicker; she gazed at him with so singular and disproportionate a triumph as almost to startle him. Without waiting the chauffeur's movement, she herself slammed the door of the car and snapped the handle, keeping her eyes upon Stanton.

"I thought you would come," she murmured, half under her breath, "and you will dine with us."

CHAPTER VI.

Missed.

The most agitated man in Lowell, on the race morning, was the assistant manager of the Mercury company. And there was a maddening irony in his situation. At a quarter after ten,

The race was for three hundred miles, thirty times over the ten mile course with its sharp elbows and steep hills, and was expected to take some six hours of continuous driving. The strain was not light for the pilot at the wheel.

For the first hour there was no incident out of the usual. Floyd attended strictly to his work and Stanton drove rather more sanely than usual. But at the beginning of the second hour, the rear of the Atlanta car came in view through the fog of dust ahead; the Atlanta, which had started four minutes in advance of them, Stanton sighed with grim satisfaction, and speeded in pursuit.

"Turn ahead," warned Floyd, at his ear.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Apprehension.

"I thought you so devoted to a home of your own, and here you are talking about taking a suite at a hotel."

"You don't understand. My wife is taking cooking lessons."

THREE ARE SLAIN

WOMAN SHOT AND BABES
CLUBBED TO DEATH NEAR
ELGIN, ILL.

ENDS SEARCH OF FIVE DAYS

Coroner Declares Victims Were Slain
by an Assassin—Manny Sleep, the
Husband and Father, Collapses
Under Strain.

Elgin, Ill., April 21.—Discovery of the mutilated bodies of Mrs. Maud Sleep, wife of a farmer living 3 1/2 miles west of Elgin, and her two children, aged two and four years, in the bottom of a dry cistern on the farm uncovered a gruesome murder mystery, which is baffling police authorities and residents of Elgin. Mrs. Sleep had been missing since last Monday. When found she was lying in a crumpled heap with her babies beside her, with four bullet wounds in the chest and neck, while the children's skulls had been smashed, apparently with the butt end of a revolver. Their heads were almost severed from their bodies.

Revolver Found Beside Well.
A revolver with one chamber emptied was found beside the well, while a blood-stained ax lay in a woodshed adjoining the house. No other clues have been discovered so far.

Immediately after the woman's body had been taken from the cistern and the bullet wounds were found, Coroner Norton communicated with the police officers and detained every person on the farm. All others who are known to have been on the place within the last week will be placed under surveillance.

Since Monday Mrs. Sleep and the babies have been missing. Two daughters, aged eleven and nineteen years, have led the searches night and day and have hunted over the entire countryside. The husband, Manny Sleep, has been laboring under a high nervous tension, which made a watch over him necessary.

Find Bodies in the Cistern.
A revolver found near the cistern first directed the searches to the spot. Looking down, the first of the men saw the bodies and shrank back with a cry. Others hurried forward and the bodies were taken out.

The children were brought up first. Their bodies were stained with blood. The theory that the mother had killed them in a fit of mental derangement and had committed suicide after dropping them in the cistern was immediately advanced.

Suicide Theory Abandoned.
When the body of Mrs. Sleep was drawn up and the four bullet wounds were discovered the suicide theory was abandoned.

"It seems we are face to face with a terrible murder," said Coroner Norton. "I can make nothing out of it. We'll have to wait until we find more clues."

Mrs. Sleep left her home Monday evening after making a few remarks to a hired hand.

"I am going to take a stroll around the farm with the children," she said. "Tell Ida to get supper."

Mrs. Sleep left with Orville, aged two years and Sarah, aged four. She was not seen after that time by any one so far discovered.

Family Begins Search.
When dusk came and Mrs. Sleep did not return, the eleven-year-old daughter, and her father started a search. Calls for the mother remained unanswered. They visited the environs of the farm alone and then called in the neighbors for help. The search proved futile.

Throughout the night and the next day they searched for the mother and the children and then the husband's strength gave way. As time went on his nervousness increased.

Members of the searching party began their hunt for more clues as soon as the bodies had been drawn up and laid out on the ground beside the cistern.

FRIEDMANN IS NOT LIABLE

Treasury Department Discovers No
Law to Prevent Serum Treat-
ments for Pay.

Washington, April 21.—Dr. F. F. Friedmann has not violated the public health laws by his action in treating patients at Providence, R. I., for pay with the remedy which he claims a cure for tuberculosis. The treasury department has studied the question informally and has found no issue between the government and Dr. Friedmann.

FLYER KILLED IN ILLINOIS

Otto W. Brodie Loses Life When
Machine Turns Turtle Fifty
Feet From Ground.

Clearing, Ill., April 21.—Otto W. Brodie, an aviator, was killed when his aeroplane turned turtle and fell from fifty feet above the ground. Brodie's machine struck the ground in the field where the last Gordon Bennett cup race was started.

Urges Revival of Reciprocity.

Washington, April 21.—Walter Scott of Regina, premier of Saskatchewan, is in Washington urging a revival of the Taft Canadian reciprocity agreement. He declares that the people of western Canada want reciprocity and that it was beaten by the easterners when the issue was up two years ago. "Reciprocity is bound to come," declared Mr. Scott.

MAY PUNISH THE MAN WHO HIT CONGRESSMAN

Representative Sims, Attacked by
Charles C. Glover, a Banker,
to Take Action.

Washington, April 21.—Representative Garrett of Tennessee conferred with Speaker Clark and looked up precedents preparatory to bringing the attention of the house to the assault upon Representative Sims by Charles C. Glover, a local banker.

Mr. Glover, in public statements, admits he struck Representative Sims on the face twice. Garrett declared the incident should not be permitted to pass without notice from the house.

"I find in looking up the precedents," said Mr. Garrett, "that there is one case in which the house took action in an assault upon a member as a result of statements made on the floor by that member. It was in Jackson's administration. Representative Stanbury of Ohio in a speech criticised Samuel Houston, a former member of congress and former governor of Tennessee. Houston was aroused by the remarks and lay in wait for Stanbury near the botanical garden, armed with a hickory stick. When Stanbury approached Houston attacked him. Houston was arrested, tried before the house and reprimanded."

Mr. Garrett contemplates submitting a resolution in the present case when the house meets.

"I know nothing about the merits of the controversy between Mr. Sims and Mr. Glover," said Mr. Garrett, "but the constitution provides that members of congress must not be held personally accountable for statements made on the floor in debate, and an assault of this character cannot be left unnoticed."

BILL WILL UNSEAT SOLO

Passage of Gerrymander Measure Adding
New District in Ohio Creates
an Upheaval.

Columbus, O., April 21.—Creating an additional congressional district in Ohio, legislating out of office several Democratic congressmen and dividing the state into 11 supposedly Republican and 11 supposedly Democratic districts, the house and senate have passed the Fulton congressional gerrymander bill.

Under the provisions of the measure Democratic leaders say that the following Democratic congressmen will be gerrymandered out of office by changes in their districts:

Stanley Bowdle, J. D. Post, W. G. Sharp, E. R. Bathrick, W. B. Francis and either Robert Crosser or Frank Mackay.

The only Republican to lose out will be Congressman Frank B. Willis. Governor Cox favors the bill and will sign it.

BRITISH ENVOY IS ON WAY

Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, New
Ambassador, Starts for New
York.

London, April 21.—Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, the new British ambassador to the United States, left London to sail for New York on the Carmania.

"I shall assume the duties of my office as British ambassador immediately on my arrival in Washington," he said before his departure, "and my family will come on later."

The staff of the United States embassy, Lady Ponsonby and the duke of Devonshire were at the railway station to take farewell of the ambassador, who succeeds James Bryce at Washington.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman sailed for America on the same steamer.

REVERE'S RIDE IS RECALLED

Lantern Hung in Belfry of Old North
Church by Descendant on
Anniversary.

Boston, April 21.—Miss Pauline Revere hung a lantern in the belfry tower of the "Old North Church" in observance of the midnight ride of her famous ancestor 133 years ago. Miss Revere, who is only fourteen years old, took part in exercises held at the historic church in celebration of the eve of the battle of Lexington. Longfellow's poem, "Paul Revere's Ride," was recited by Prof. Charles T. Copeland of Harvard, Bishop William H. Lawrence spoke on the significance of a peaceful Patriots' day, and the church bells peal out patriotic tunes. Officials of the state and city joined in the observance.

Last of Famed Triplets.

Greenwich, Conn., April 21.—The death here of Mrs. Hope Trower Allcorn, the last of triplets born in England eighty years ago, and named Faith, Hope and Charity, is announced. Charity lived to be only fifty-two years old. Faith died at the age of seventy-four. The three were born in Hereford, Sussex county, England, in 1832.

Asks Protest on Tariff.

Buffalo, April 21.—The chamber of commerce has decided to call a mass meeting at which a delegation will be selected and sent to Washington to protest against some features of the tariff bill. Both the milling and the meat-packing industries of the state are threatened, it is stated, in a resolution adopted by the board of directors.

THAT TIRED FEELING



SON IS CHIEF HEIR

WILL MAKE J. P. MORGAN RESID-
UARY LEGATEE ARTER OTH-
ERS ARE PROVIDED FOR.

WIDOW IS GIVEN \$3,000,000

Anne Morgan Receives Similar
Amount—Should She Marry and
Leave Children the Principal Will
Revert to Her Children.

New York, April 21.—J. Pierpont Morgan is the chief beneficiary in the will of his father, according to facts made known here from authoritative sources.

To Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, the widow, is left the income of \$3,000,000 for life, the principal on her death to revert to the estate. In addition Mrs. Morgan also gets the use for life of the Morgan residence at 219 Madison avenue, as well as the country place at Highland Falls, N. Y.

Anne Morgan Given \$3,000,000.

To Miss Anne Morgan a similar monetary bequest of \$3,000,000 is made, the income from this amount to be paid to her during her life. Should she marry and leave children it is provided that the principal on her death shall revert to the children.

But should she die unmarried or childless, the full amount of the principal, it is provided, shall revert to the residuary estate. The residuary provisions would it be possible under the will for Miss Morgan's husband to inherit the money.

To Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, formerly Laura A. P. Morgan, and Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, who was Juliet T. Morgan, the income of \$3,000,000 is devised separately, with the proviso that upon their deaths the full sum in each case shall go to their children.

Employees Are Remembered.

For the rest, two employees of Mr. Morgan who served him faithfully and upon whom he relied particularly—Miss Belle de Costa Greene and Mrs. Ada Thurston—have been generously remembered. Miss Greene and Mrs. Thurston served Mr. Morgan in his wonderful library.

Phillips, the valet, who had been in Mr. Morgan's service for fifteen years, \$15,000. To each of the household staff in the employ of Mr. Morgan for more than five years the sum of \$1,000 is bequeathed.

The son is made the residuary legatee.

Not even the members of the family, to whom the will has been read, know the extent of the fortune which Mr. Morgan left. No accurate estimate, it is said, can be made until after the estate has been appraised, the work of which, unofficially, is already under way.

W. R. NELSON IS UPHELD

Kansas City Editor Sentenced to Jail
Exonerated by Report of
Commissioner.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 21.—William R. Nelson, editor and owner of the Kansas City Star, was found not guilty of malice in the publication of the article for which he was adjudged guilty of contempt of court and sentenced to a day in jail last February by Circuit Judge Joseph A. Guthrie.

The article itself was "substantially true," and unless in the court's opinion that article in itself is contemptuous the petitioner should be discharged.

These were the findings reported to the supreme court by its commissioner in the case of Charles C. Crow of Kansas City.

PLAN FOR G. O. P. CONVENTION

Republican Leaders to Demand Com-
mittee Call Meeting Next
Fall.

Washington, April 21.—Formal demand on the officers of the Republican national convention next fall for revision of the party's rules is expected to result from conferences among leaders. It is understood Senator Cummins and others active with him are taking steps to bring about a national gathering. Reduction of southern representation and choice of national convention delegates under state primary laws are reforms sought.

FIVE ARE FOUND GUILTY; USED MAILS TO DEFRAUD

Promoters and Former Officials of In-
ternational Lumber and Develop-
ment Co. Freed on Bail.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 21.—The five promoters and former officers of the International Lumber and Development company were found guilty of using the mails in a scheme to defraud. A sealed verdict was submitted to Federal Judge Wilmer.

Those convicted are: John R. Markley of Chicago, chief promoter of the company; Isiah B. Miller, his partner; Charles M. McMahon, former secretary and treasurer; William Armstrong, Jr., former general manager, and Colonel Alfred G. Stewart, a director and commissioner.

James Searlet, chief counsel for the defense, made an appeal for an arrest of judgment for three days in order that a motion for a new trial could be filed. Bail was then entered by the convicted men in the sum of \$15,000 each, pending the outcome of the appeal.

MRS. STORY HEADS D. A. R.

New York Woman Wins by Majority
of 101—Mrs. Horton Is
Second.

Washington, April 21.—Mrs. William Cummings Story of New York, head of the conservative faction, was elected president general of the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, defeating Mrs. John Miller Horton of Buffalo, the administration candidate, on the third ballot. The vote stood Mrs. Story 600, Mrs. Horton 449.

Seven vice-presidents general were also elected including Mrs. Thomas Kite of Ohio, Mrs. Rhett Goode of Ala-



Mrs. William C. Story.

bama, Mrs. Allan P. Perley of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Ben Gray of Missouri, Miss Harriett Lake of Iowa, Mrs. John Swift of California and Mrs. John Dinwiddie of Indiana.

The election came after three days of constant balloting during which time Mrs. Story gained steadily on each ballot.

SENATOR CRANE IS HONORED

Parade Two Miles Long Is Held in
Dalton to Celebrate His Home-
coming.

Dalton, Mass., April 21.—Thousands of persons from cities and towns in western Massachusetts attended the homecoming celebration and reception to former United States Senator Winthrop Murray Crane.

Mr. Crane reviewed a parade two miles long of delegations from various parts of Berkshire county, companies of militia, school children and Dalton citizens. Later in the day he was presented with a loving cup. The town was decorated with American flags, bunting and pictures of the ex-senator.

BRYAN TAKES HAND

TELEGRAPHS GOV. JOHNSON RE-
QUEST TO SIGN NO BILLS IN
VIOLATION OF TREATIES.

CALIFORNIA IS HESITATING

Antislavery Bills Are Put Over Until
Latter Part of This Week—Bishop
Harris Fears for Peace Between
U. S. and Japan.

Washington, April 21.—Secretary Bryan telegraphed to Governor Johnson of California requesting him to withhold his signature from any anti-alien land legislation passed by the California legislature which might be in violation of treaties between the United States and Japan.

Fears for Peace.

San Francisco, Cal., April 21.—A cablegram from Tokyo, received by the Japanese American, a Japanese newspaper here, describes the mass meeting of Japanese and American missionaries over which Count Okuma presided. The message refers to the address of Bishop Harris of the Methodist Episcopal church for Japan and Korea, whose cablegram to the legislature was the subject of comment in the senate. Bishop Harris wept while speaking and said he believed his forty years' work for peace and good will between the United States and Japan was to be undone if the California legislature did not modify its attitude.

Alien Land Bills Put Over.

Sacramento, Cal., April 21.—Further action on the anti-alien land bills pending before the California legislature has been deferred until the latter part of this week. This decision was reached because word was expected from Washington in relation to the protest of the Japanese government against possible infringement of the treaty rights of Japanese citizens in this state. Reports of the popular agitation in Japan over the proposed action in California provoked considerable comment about the legislative chambers. The violence of these protests as well as the inquiries as to the effect of the proposed bills upon other alien interests in California led to the belief here that President Wilson might find it expedient to indicate his views or suggest a course of action tending to relieve the situation.

Gives Motive for Postponement.

"If the position taken by the Japanese is what cable dispatches contain," said one of the senate leaders, "it seems inevitable that some word must come from Washington soon without waiting for the passage of a particular bill by the legislature. For that reason and in view of the widespread interest that has sprung up in California, it was thought better to postpone any further consideration of the matter until next week."

The postponement applies also to the various amendments to the bills that have been offered and discussion of these has gone over, too. A poll of the senate disclosed an overwhelming majority in favor of an anti-alien bill, but scarcely a handful of senators indicated a wish to include in its provisions foreigners of foreign corporations controlled by persons eligible to citizenship. The campaign in behalf of European investments in the state, it was asserted, had begun to be reflected in the change of opinion among individual members in this regard.

According to Senator Thompson, who drafted the original committee substitute in the senate, the only bill acceptable to the Japanese would be one placing all aliens on a par. A poll of the house shows that such a law could not be passed.

In case no word comes from Washington, it is regarded as certain here that a law directed almost solely against the Japanese will be passed, with clauses exempting all European corporations. Only seven members of the senate have declared themselves against such a bill.

Wilson Discusses His Attitude.

Washington, April 21.—President Wilson is keeping in close touch with the situation both in Japan and California over the proposed alien land legislation. He read with interest the dispatches from Tokyo describing popular feeling against the bills and studied the text of the pending measures, as well as a synopsis of similar laws in New York and Texas. The government must of necessity refrain from interference with California while in the process of legislating and could not make its attitude known to inquiring nations until the bills were passed. He added, however, that if any impression had been circulated in Japan that the administration here had become indifferent to the developments in California, such a view was unjustified and that judgment as to the measure should be withheld until they are finally framed and passed.

Girl Killed in Auto Accident.

Hammond, Ind., April 21.—Losing control of the automobile owned by her mistress, Mrs. John Commons of Wayne county, nineteen-year-old Lilian Dean drove it into a ditch and the car was overturned on both women. Miss Dean was instantly killed. Mrs. Commons was internally hurt.

Carlson Wins B. A. A. Marathon.

Boston, April 21.—Fritz Carlson of Cooke's gymnasium, Minneapolis, won the B. A. A. Marathon here. Time, 2:26:14. 24. Sockalexis finished second. His time was 2:27:12. 25. Harry Smith of New York finished third. His time was 2:32:45.

KENTUCKY DUEL

RESULTS IN TWO DEATHS AND
WOUNDING OF FIVE—STRAY
BULLET KILLS CITY JUDGE.

Row Over Woman With a Carnival
Company Starts Trouble—Crowd
Is Stampeded.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Franklin, Ky.—In a pistol duel here City Judge I. H. Goodnight and Will Taylor, 45 years old, were slain, and James Taylor, 25 years old, son of Will Taylor, was fatally wounded, while four others were slightly wounded. The Clifton Kelly shows, or Carnival Co., have been showing at the fair grounds here for a week, and it was at the conclusion of a performance when the shooting began. James Taylor had an altercation with one of the showmen over a woman, who appealed to Sheriff Robert Gossett for protection. The sheriff threatened young Taylor with arrest and quieted him for the time. Young Taylor, however, found his father and related to him his experience with the sheriff, whereupon the elder Taylor went gunning and at sight of Gossett opened fire with a big revolver.

PUBLIC TIRED OF MILITANT TACTICS

London.—The tide was turned on the suffragettes, and Hyde park, heretofore a popular meeting place for the followers of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, probably will not be a Mecca for advocates of the ballot for some time to come. At least the suffragettes had plenty of evidence that the public has tired of the militancy, and only the protection offered by large bodies of police saved the women from the hands of the angry mobs. At Brighton the suffragettes were chased off the esplanade and took refuge in a neighboring house. This was surrounded by howling thousands, who bombarded the place with stones and smashed every window. In defiance of the ban on meeting at Hyde park the Women's Social and Political union attempted to carry on its propaganda there. Londoners had anticipated that such attempts would be made and 20,000 assembled at the customary meeting place.

MAYOR SENTENCED TO 15 YEARS.

Paris.—Eugene Prosper Pirou, mayor of Gentilly, who was charged with an attempt to murder two aged women near Chantilly some time ago, has been sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. The motive alleged was robbery, it being claimed that Pirou had lost heavily in speculation on the bourse.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 2 white 62@63c, No. 3 white 61 1/2@62c, No. 4 white 58@60 1/2c, No. 2 yellow 62@63c, No. 3 yellow 61@61 1/2c, No. 4 yellow 58@60c, No. 2 mixed 61@62c, No. 3 mixed 60@60 1/2c, No. 4 mixed 57@59 1/2c, white ear 60@62c, yellow ear 60@63c, mixed ear 60@62c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$17.50@18, standard timothy \$16.50@17, No. 2 timothy \$15.50@16, No. 3 timothy \$13.50@14, No. 1 clover mixed \$16.50@17, No. 2 clover mixed \$14.50@15.50, No. 1 clover \$12.50@13.50, No. 2 clover \$9.50@11.50.

Oats—No. 2 white 38c, standard white 37@37 1/2c, No. 3 36@36 1/2c, No. 4 white 34@35 1/2c, No. 2 mixed 35@35 1/2c, No. 3 mixed 34 1/2@35c, No. 4 mixed 33@34c.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.11@1.13, No. 3 red \$1.04@1.06, No. 4 red 86c@87c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 16 1/2c, firsts 15 1/2c, ordinary firsts 14 1/2c, seconds 13 1/2c.

Poultry—Hens, heavy (over 4 lbs) 13c, (4 lbs and under) 15c, young stags 12c, old roosters 10c, springers (1 to 1 1/2 lb) 30@40c, (2 lbs and over) 20@25c; ducks (4 lbs and over) 16c, white (under 4 lbs) 13c; turkeys (8 lbs and over) 17c, young 15c.

Cattle—Shippers \$7.35@8.25, extra \$8.00@8.40; butcher steers, extra \$8@8.25, good to choice \$7.50@7.90, common to fair \$6.25@7.25; heifers, extra \$8.25, good to choice \$7.50@8.15, common to fair \$6.75@7.25; cows, extra \$6.75@7, good to choice \$6.25@6.75, common to fair \$4.25@6.15; canners \$3.50@4.25.

Bulls—Bologna \$7@7.50, fat bulls \$7.25@7.75.

Calves—Extra \$7.75@8, fair to good \$6@7.50, common and large \$5@7.25.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$9.20@9.25, good to choice packers and butchers \$8.20@9.25, mixed packers \$9@9.20, stags \$5.50@7.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$6@8.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$6@8.50, extra \$5.50, light shippers \$7.35@9, pigs (100 lbs and less) \$4.50@7.75.

Clipped Sheep—Extra \$5.50, good to choice \$5@5.40, common to fair \$4@4.75; wool sheep \$4.50@6.50.

Clipped Lambs—Extra \$7.50, good to choice \$7@7.40, common to fair \$5@6.75; wool lambs \$8@8.50; spring lambs \$8@8.10.

FIRE IN JEWELRY STORE.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Fire in the art department of the Swope-Nehf Jewelry Co. caused a loss of \$25,000 and for a time threatened an entire square in the business section. Firemen were hampered because of the intense heat, but finally succeeded in confining the blaze to the three-story building. The damage was wrought in a large stock of fine china, heavy silver plate and art goods. The merchandise in the front part of the store was not damaged except by water.